HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,851—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7963	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belben	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 335,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Rosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	...	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 100	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	F. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India

Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,353	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,234	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 29th April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2,655	Birch	30th April 1903
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKA ADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.
ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE

SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
"The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER;

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

THE ANEROID BAROMETER OR WEATHER TELL-TALE.

APART from the necessity of every ship having to carry a Barometer under the conviction that the safety of a vessel may be promoted by a foreknowledge of the weather, who is there in India, Official or Merchant, who is not curious about the monsoon? The Governor of a Presidency, the Commissioner of a Division, the Collector of a District, the Forest Officer, &c., or the Merchant interested in the Agricultural Products of the Country are all more or less on the QUI VIVE for information as to meteorological changes for the good or otherwise of the Country, or for the safety or otherwise of speculation. This desire for information has developed a growing taste for instruments that will enable observers to foretell changes and which has also given a great impetus to the manufacture of that form of Barometer known as the ANEROID. As a simple weather indicator the ANEROID BAROMETER is, in many respects, superior to some of the varieties of Mercurial Barometer, while in its least expensive form its appearance is elegant and compact. The Aneroid has the advantage of being portable where the Mercurial Barometer is not. The Aneroid Barometer is admitted by the highest authorities to be fully equal to recording indications in such a manner as to enable observers to foretell weather, and there can be no doubt that it is an instrument which from the ingenuity displayed in its construction and the accuracy of its indications, is entitled to the highest confidence from the public.

We have now a collection of ANEROID BAROMETERS in circular form neatly cased in oak, of designs which would ornament the wall of any Club, Library, Office or Home and be found useful.

FROM Rs. 15-8 TO Rs. 90.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy and Asti Spumanti.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Beans, Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds and Italian Lemons, Rs. 1-8 per 100.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A. E. E. STACY
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2ND, 6TH AND 9TH MAY, 1903.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
CLIFFORD WALKER,
The distinguished London Society Entertainer
A LA CORNEY GRAIN

In his amusing and popular Humorous Sketches Mr. WALKER'S tour through India which commenced in Calcutta is proving an unqualified success, attracting large and fashionable audiences in every Town he has visited. A HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CULTURED.

Commencing 9-15 P.M.
PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES from the Oriental Buildings to the First Floor of THE CHARTERED BANK'S NEW BUILDINGS.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 23th April, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN SERVICE ON DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

ON and from the 1st May, 1903, and until further notice the TIMINGS of the following Passenger Trains on DHOND and MANMAD LINE will be REVISED as under :—

25 DOWN.	H.	M.	26 UP.	H.	M.
Dhond .....Dep.	14	20	Manmad .....Dep.	7	10
Ahmednagar .....Arr.	16	40	Ahmednagar ...Arr.	11	9
Do. .....Dep.	16	51	Do. .....Dep.	11	19
Manmad .....Arr.	20	35	Dhond .....Arr.	13	25

For Revised Timings at intermediate Stations please see Sheet Time Table.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 24th April, 1903.

COCHIN STATE 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1903 FOR Rs. 10,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, Tenders from persons resident in India are invited by the COCHIN DARBAR for a LOAN of Rs. 10,00,000 upon Debentures bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, which will be issued for the sum of Rs. 100, or some multiple of Rs. 100. The Loan now issued will be repayable in 15 years, *i. e.* on the 15th of July, 1918, and the Customs Revenue of the State amounting to Rs. 1,10,560 per annum, which amount is guaranteed to the Cochin Darbar by the Government of India under the Interportal Trade Convention of 1865, will be set apart as a Sinking Fund for the interest and repayment of this Loan.

2. Tenders will be received by the Diwan of Cochin up to the 31st May, 1903.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, either in Currency Notes or a Draft on the Bank of Madras, Cochin, equivalent to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. If the Tender is accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment tendered is not fully paid up on or before the 15th of July 1903.

4. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAU,
Diwan of Cochin.
Office of the Diwan of Cochin, Ernakulam 31st March, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed of the Property and Credits of MANCHARAM PITAMBERDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Bania Merchant, deceased.

JINIBAI, wife of MOTILAL DALPATRAM, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at No. 82, Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 22nd day of April, 1903.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & CO., LAHORE.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage extra 6. To be had at this Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak) Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu, (Philippines), Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Taticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT B. ROSS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HUEGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS, have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 300,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 11th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY

of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the

CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

11 Millions 202,000 Marks

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 113,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz:

The highest will be event.

500,000 Marks (about £25,000)

Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 300,000 M	about £10,000	16 of 10,000 M	abt £ 500
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	56 of 5,000 M	„ 350
1 of 75,000 M	„ 3,750	102 of 3,000 M	„ 150
2 of 70,000 M	„ 3,500	156 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 65,000 M	„ 3,250	4 of 1,500 M	„ 75
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	612 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 55,000 M	„ 2,750	1290 of 300 M	„ 15
2 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	20 of 250 M	„ 12·10/—
1 of 40,000 M	„ 2,000	77 of 200 M	„ 10
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	36053 of 169 M	„ 8·9 —
1 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000	9889 of 150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
		10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark.	

in all 59,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawings amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in 2d. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 300,000 and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
13 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 25.

SECURITIES—

2 per cent. Consols	£92 3/8	= + 1-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£93 1/4	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 15/16	= + 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 1/2	= + 3-8
2 months hence	24 1/4	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	53 1/8	= + 3-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·50 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4·87 1/2	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·46 + 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 27,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·25	5·26	5·26	5·25
—1	—1	—1	—1
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct. Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·15	4·32	4·64	4·57
—1	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
Do do Continent	1,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	9·94 Do
Do. do. December	8·53 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16 unchanged
Futures month of July	10·15 — 2
Do. October	8·51 — 3
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 27th April, 1903:—

Cotton	21,537 bales.
Wheat	60,327 cwts.
Linseed	85,002 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	63213 „
Gingellyseed	3,375 „
Poppyseed	23,522 „
Groundnuts	1,023 „
Castorseed	19,607 „
Rice	15,411 „
Myrabollams	16,100 „
Cottonseed	19,496 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

EXCHANGE—Tone easy.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. at 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	126 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	168
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone.

Cash	Rs.	99 6
1st Settlement	Rs.	99 6
2nd do,	Rs.	99 6

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 16th April		6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 21st April		5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April		7 do.

SEED AND WHEATS—Market closed on accounts of native holiday.

The following is the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 25th April:—

	Rs.
LIABILITIES,	
Public Deposits	122,53,326
Other Deposits	507,18,270
Sundries	17,19,620
ASSETS,	
Government Securities	77,92,541
Other Authorized Securities	6,30,102
Credits on Securities	86,46,550
Loans do.	139,52,900
Bills discounted & purchased	327,35,668
Balance with other Banks	4,63,614
Sundries	2,33,732
Cash	177,45,552

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	2,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·27	5·28	5·28
+2	+2	+2

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5 27	5·17	4·83	4·65	4·58
+2	+2	+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady, a slightly be the enquiry for export. Mills buying sparingly.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths		Fine	F.-G.	Good Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)		173	163	156 Apl 25 May
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)		186	177	... do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)		...	185	176 ... do
Belati M. G		...	183	180 ... do
Khandesh M. G.		...	...	177 169 do
Damangaum Poolgaum	M.G.	197	189	... dp
Nagpur M. G.	...	...	197	189 ... do
Akola	M. G.	}		
Khamgaum	do	}	193	186 ... do
Karanja	do	}		
Broach	do	...	239	233 .. Apl 30
Surat	do	...	237	230 ... May 25
Bhownugger	do	...	212	203 ... do
Do	H. G.	...	207	197 183 do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	... 228 do
Westerns	...	...	...	... 210 do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 25th April, as compared with the statement of the 18th April:—

	April 18. Rs.	April 25. Rs.
LIABILITIES,		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,55,919	48,81,532
Public Deposits at Branches	65,55,157	73,73,794
Other Deposits	5,35,35,476	5,07,18,270
Post Bills	14,752	13,392
Sundries	16,57,168	17,19,520
Rs...	8,52,49,772	8,26,09,608
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	88,79,500	77,92,541
Other authorised Securities	6,86,055	6,30,102
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,17,787	86,46,550
Loans do. do. do.	1,30,95,085	1,39,52,900
Bills discounted and purchased	3,26,31,577	3,27,35,668
Bead Stock	4,05,304	4,05,304
Stamps and Stationery	3,723	3,415
Balances with other Banks	2,28,044	4,63,614
Sundries	2,39,243	2,33,732
Cash	1,96,72,445	1,77,45,552
Rs.	8,52,49,772	8,26,09,60

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surat quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
5 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	24 1-4

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 18th April 1903 by Council Bills	1,053,911
	By Gold	.....
3.	Balance to be remitted from 19th April 1903 to 31st March 1904	15,946,089

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WHYMPER—April 7, at Haslemere, Surrey, J W Whymper, aged 90.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHROFF—April 25, at his residence, Hospital for Animals at Parel, Mr K M Shroff, J P., Secretary and Treasurer Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

DEOLALI.

DEATH.

FOARD—April 27, at Deolali, Jane, the beloved wife of T G Foard, Superintendent of Police, G I P Railway.—R I P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LITTLE—MURRAY—April 6, at the Methodist Chapel Cawnpore, by the Rev J T Robertson, Robert Henry Little, Loco Inspector, Jhansi, to Helen Maud Murray.

DEATH.

TOMLINSON—April 23, at Bangalore, Kathleen Winnie, daughter of James J Tomlinson.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 35m, Sun sets, 6h, 20m. High water 9-17a., Low water, 3-33m., 6-5a.
Mr. D. N. Patel's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

THE PEOPLES FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY was closed yesterday on account of the death of Mr. Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, one of the trustees of the library.

DEATH OF MR. NOOR CASSUM.—The death occurred on Saturday night at his residence, Foras Road, of Mr. Shaik Noor Cassum, the son of the late Khan Bahadur Dr. Cassum. The deceased had been suffering from dysentery. The funeral was largely attended by the Mahomedan community. The deceased was a popular member of the Lodge Islam. He leaves a son and a daughter to mourn his loss.

MR. D.N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Veterinary-Surgeon Dhanjibhai Navrojee Patel, G. B. V. C., on "the mysterious secrets of the power of Aryan Music from scientific and physiological points of view." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations and is open to the public.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Officers the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr A. Mallandaine Bandmaster, commencing at 5.45 p. m.:—

March	With Sword and Lance—Storke
Overture	Poet and Peasant—Suppe
Selection	Faust—Gounod
Valse	Monte Cristo—Kotlar
Selection	The Toreador—Caryll
Mazurka	Lucerne—Hume

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Eduljee Nasarwanjee Setna presiding. The following resolutions passed at the meeting held on the 7th inst. were confirmed:—That the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882. That Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett be, and is hereby appointed liquidator of the company, and that his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

FIRE IN A RANGE OF HUTS.—Last night about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in a range of huts situated at Dadur and occupied by Hindoos who reside there on account of plague. Information was given by telephone to the fire brigade. Several fire-engines immediately repaired to the spot, but the fire being put out by the people living there they were not brought into requisition. Five huts were totally gutted and several were damaged. The cause of the fire is attributed to the careless use of kerosine lamp. The damage has not been ascertained. The five huts totally destroyed belonged to Luxmon Narayen Deshmukh Ramchunder Narayen Achare, Venayek Saridhur, Gunpat Sadashev, and Vithul Mote.

BURNT IN A PROCESSION.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Vithoba Pandoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, and Marooti Bhairoo, aged thirty, were accompanying a palki procession in a four wheeled bullock cart, when one of the torch bearers accompanying the procession accidentally tilted his touch, in which kerosine oil had just been poured, towards the cart. The oil ran out of the torch and falling on the two persons, set their clothes on fire. They were seriously burnt about their body, and were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the burns received by the boy were of a far more serious nature than of the man. The condition of the boy is critical.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at 3rd Parsiwada Khetwady, relative to the death of Rajaram Balmukundas, a Hindu timber broker, aged sixty-two years. For the last several months the deceased had been laid up with dyspepsia and general debility and to add to his misery he had been totally blind during the last two months. He was frequently heard to say he was tired of life. On Sunday evening Rajaram had his meals as usual and retired to rest. The next morning he was missed from his bed. His son searched for him and found his body floating in the well at the back of the house. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A GHARIWALLA AND HIS FARE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salway charged Gailab Rahami, hack victoria driver No. 494, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. It appeared from the evidence that Father A. Lisboa hired the accused's conveyance at Thakoredwar and drove up to Crawford Market and thence to Kalbadevi. The accused was offered eight annas, which he refused to take. He threw the money on the ground and began to abuse the complainant. The latter took no notice and went into Gaiwadi where he had to offer prayers over the body of a person who had died in that locality. From Gaiwadi he hired another victoria as he had to go to Matunga on a similar errand. The accused stopped his victoria on the road and again began abusing him. The Magistrate remarked that if proper fare was not paid the accused ought to have filed a complaint against him. He had no business to detain him on the road and thus prevent him from going to perform a sacred duty. Such conduct on the part of gharry walas should be put a stop to. The accused was fined Rs. 4 and the complainant was ordered to pay fourteen annas to the accused, his legal garry-hire.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day and to-morrow.—Mails for Porbander per extra s. s. Palitana will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on the 29th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Vindobona will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Thursday the 30th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombass, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Thursday the 30th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for dispatch to the Trieste Post Office at 8 a. m. on Friday the 1st proximo. Letters etc., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the Police were informed that Gangoobai, a Hindu girl aged about twelve years, was suddenly taken ill in her room in Tank Street, Bellasis Road, at 7 p.m. and that she died within an hour. Inspector Barker immediately proceeded to the house and on enquiries ascertained that the girl had a quarrel with Munjoolabai, a tenant, that morning and that in the struggle which followed the altercation the deceased had fallen on the ground and received injury to her head. Some neighbours intervened and separated them. The deceased then left the room but returned shortly after and lay down without speaking to any one. In the evening she was found breathing heavily and before any medical aid could be procured, she died. The body of the deceased was removed to the Morgue, where Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning. After some evidence was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned pending the "post mortem" examination by Dr. Arthur Powell, the Coroner's Surgeon. In the afternoon, Inspector Barker charged the woman Manjoolabai before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, with doing rash and negligent act. The case was remanded.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Charles Caston alias Shamrao Narayan, a convert and Robert Hemsworth were charged with cheating Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Patuck, a Parsee merchant, in respect of Rs. 2 and with the abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that some time during the last week the second accused went to the complainant with a note purporting to have been written by the Rev. Mr. Wilkins of Indore and appealing for funds for the funeral of a friend. The complainant gave Rs. 2 to one of his clerks and directed him to go with the accused to the place of Mr. Wilkins and to pay the money to the accused after ascertaining from that gentleman the accuracy of the statement. On the way however, the accused confessed to the clerk that it was only an attempt on his part to cheat the complainant and proposed that they should devide the money between themselves. The clerk brought the accused back to the complainant who gave him in police custody. Subsequently the accused made a statement and pointed out the first accused as the man who had forged the note. The Magistrate on the evidence altered the charge against the first accused to one of forgery and against the second accused to cheating. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charges and were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE "PLAGUE GODDESS" NEAR ALIBAG.

A correspondent writes:—The population of the pretty little village of Sakhar is about four hundred. The village is at a distance of a mile from Alibag, from which it is separated by a small creek. The inhabitants are mostly ignorant Kolis and Malies. At present there is no plague at Sakhar but Dharma Devya and other Kolis, inhabitants of Sakhar, believing in the power of the goddess, who was recently at Worli, brought her to Dharma Devya's house at Sakhar, on Friday at 10 a. m. No sooner was this news known to the public than great crowds of people, from Sakhar and other neighbouring villages, numbering more than 1,500, hastened to prostrate themselves before "The Incarnation of Bhagirthi" as she is called. Some of these people occupied the house of Dharma Devya while others stood in the vicinity of it. Some few people at a time, were taken to a room in the house where the goddess seated herself on a cot. Here the people, prostrated themselves before her and some gave her money and cocoanuts. Then she danced like one possessed and red powder was distributed to the visiting devotees. It is said that a Koli of Karnja, a town at a distance of 18 miles from Alibag, presented a pair of todas (ornaments for the feet) to the goddess. He and other inhabitants of Karnja took her to their town on Saturday morning, and it is rumoured that a temple has been built for her by the inhabitants of Karnja.

CRICKET.

SURAT NAGAR GYMKHANA vs. SURAT JOLLY C. C.

A MATCH was played on Sunday between the Surat Nagar Gymkhana C. B. team and the Surat Jolly Cricket Club. The match resulted in a win for the Nagar Gymkhana by 26 runs. The Nagar Gymkhana batted first and ran up a total of 93 runs to which Messrs. Y. V. Mehta, C. N. Desai, P. K. Mehta, and Drupad contributed 14, 12 (not out), 12, and 12, respectively. For the Jolly Club Messrs Kandawalla and Ghegara bowled well. The Jolly Cricket Club compiled 67 runs, to which Messrs. Atkiesaria and Modi contributed 30 and 12, respectively. Messrs. N. C. Divanjee and D. M. Munshi did good service with the ball for the Surat Nagar, Gymkhana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 25.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

MR A M'A C Galletti di Cadilhac of the Indian Civil Service is placed on duty in the Legislative Dept with effect from the 15th inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir F W R Fryer K C S I is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 4th April.

The Hon. Sir H S Barnes K C S I, K C V O received charge of the office of Lieut-Gov of Burma from the Hon. Sir F W R Fryer K C S I on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

Major C H Bedford M D, I M S, (Bengal) Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College Calcutta is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with furlough out of India on medical certificate for six months and twenty-nine days in continuation with effect from the 23th April.

Lieut-Col D St J D Grant M B, I M S, Bengal Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College Lahore is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College Calcutta during the absence on medical certificate of Major C H Bedford M D, I M S Bengal or until further orders.

Capt C J Robertson Milne M B, I M S Bengal on special duty under the orders of the Director-Gen Indian Medical Service is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for five months in continuation with effect from the 28th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major A A M M Faulkner India Army Cant Magistrate Quetta is granted privilege leave for three months and leave out of India for one year in continuation with effect from 12th May.

The portion of House Dept notification No. 229 dated the 13th March which purported to place the services of Captain R F Warburton 2-5th Gurkha Rifles at the disposal of the Gov of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police is hereby cancelled.

The Rev I R Fraser a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 17th April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie M R A C of the Indian Civil Service are on the conclusion of his duties as a Member of the Indian Irrigation Commission replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 15th April.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Swanenburg de Veye as acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon during the absence of Mr F Stork.

With reference to Notification No 2123-G dated the 30th Dec 1902 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mehemed Emin Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Perie Traffic Inspr Eastern Bengal State Railway is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt with effect from 4th March and until further orders.

Mr Alfred Meade is appointed (on probation) to the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Stores Dept in Class III Grade 4 of that Estabt with effect from the 25th Feb and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr F D Kiernander Dist Traffic Supdt in Class I grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Traffic Supdt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with temporary rank in class I grade 3 of the Estabt with effect from the 29th February and until further orders.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern			
Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	11	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	31	24	40

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Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

AN article, deserving more attention than, we fear, it is likely to receive, appears in the new number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" on the subject of the Transport of Troops by Railway in time of War. The writer is Mr. T. G. Acres of the Traffic Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. Acres gives prominence to the necessity for harmonious relations between military and railway officials at such a time, reminding both that the disastrous failure of the French Railways in 1870 was due to friction between them. Mr. Acres had charge of the railway work in the Tirah expedition, and today he has pleasant memories of the experience, the real passages at arms which did arise, have left nothing that has rankled. Most things are pleasant to look back upon in this life, even though they may not be wholly enjoyable at the time. And we gather that Mr. Acres had much to contend with from his remark that he cherishes the hope that in incidentally bringing before military readers some of the difficultics which confront the executive of a railway he may be able to lead them to less harsh and hasty pronouncements when, in times of stress, things appear to be going wrong. He admits that military men, particularly the regimental officer, can have no adequate idea of what the working of war traffic over a single line of rails means, but, says he, "the way would be smoothed for both of us if they could sometimes realise that there was another side—and that success or failure of the campaign did not depend upon the immediate recognition of the requirements—to us not always quite reasonable—of their own particular unit." Mr. Acres tells us that although in order to marshal a train to convey a certain unit it is essential to know the exact composition of that unit that information was usually most difficult to get. The result was loss of time—either in shunting off superfluous vehicles or adding others. The instances in which the actual composition fitted in with the numbers on requisition could be counted on the fingers. Then regimental officers neglected to produce their warrants. Regiment after regiment, battery after battery went down to Pindi station for despatch without a warrant. The invariable reply was: "It will be all right; I'll send it to-morrow; frightfully busy," etc. But to-morrow did not come for many days after, and eventually when the warrants were obtained by an official sent and told to stay till he got them, it was impossible in nine cases out of every ten to reconcile the details with the composition that went away. Railway red-tape is pitted against military red-tape, and the railway despatching officer is made the butt of the conflict.

Mr. Acres makes a strong demand for the appointment of senior officers as railway transport officers. At the first sound of war's alarms an apparent defect in the system of appointment presents itself. The man who has held the appointment before and gained some useful knowledge of the work either rejoins his regiment or gets some other appointment—and a new and possibly untrained man comes in to be a source of weakness instead of strength, because, owing to his ignorance of regulations and usages, and his consequent inability to decide off-hand questions raised by commanding officers, he appears to give weight to their objections, and so promotes, or gives ground for conflict. In time of war a railway has to calculate on every axle it has command of—and it follows that it must at times depend upon getting back within a certain time and to a particular station certain stock which has gone forward. If the stock is not released when it ought to be it cannot get back in time, and the requirement for which it was destined cannot be met. What is the result? asks Mr. Acres, and he tells us: The failure to release it is but a choleric word—the failure to meet the requirements at the other end rank blasphemy—throwing a cloud over any amount of good work done before. As he says a junior subaltern has little chance against an irate and determined commanding officer in a case of the kind—even if he stands his ground when he finds difficulty arising—which as a rule he has not the wisdom to do. On several occasions in 1897-98 Mr. Acres recalls it was not until the locomotive was put at the other end of the train and whistled preparatory to starting that the officer commanding, finding the Railway official meant what he said, that he consented to take his men out. Railway Transport Officers, as is rightly contended, should be officers of rank and experience which would enable them to appreciate the requirements of the situation and to "stand up" to commanding officers, another possible ground for friction would be eliminated. Much that is irritating must occur on such occasions, but we learn that some angry clouds were harmlessly dispersed by the unfailing consideration and support given by the General Officer Commanding at Rawalpindi and his Assistant Adjutant-General to whom Mr. Acres acknowledges a debt of gratitude.

The most satisfactory department to deal with, it seems, is the Ordnance. Though their requirements are comparatively small there is a business capacity about the Department, which Mr. Acres found made working with them easy and pleasant. The Commissariat Department was different. The new Transport and Supply Department may improve matters, but past experience showed that the personnel suffered in the same way as the Railway Transport Officers. Men who had held charge got off to the front and new men came in hurriedly from down country to take up the threads of the work when its strain was heaviest, and it was found that there was a perceptible tendency amongst subordinate ranks towards making the railway the scapegoat for occasional shortcomings. More serious was the state of affairs at discharging points, and some amusing instances of the manner in which friction arose and an incapacity for business was displayed. A perpetual state of tension was involved during the whole of the operations, tension which we are assured might have been avoided almost altogether if the executive officers had been left more latitude of action. It is recognised, pointedly writes Mr. Acres, that executive officers of one section cannot be the controlling officers of the whole, but it must be evident that the harmony of their working—so essential to success—must be imperilled by the directions of men who are themselves not only hundreds of miles distant from each other, and from the point of discharge but are of necessity out of touch with the perpetually varying conditions of affairs there. The measure of work at railhead must be the measure of work throughout the line. Any attempt to force over the road an excess over that must cause a buckling up somewhere, and that is precisely what happened. In the desire for a greater measure of success on the next call Mr. Acres lays bare the defects of the present system and indicates the manner in which they may be remedied. The Institution's journal shows it fully appreciates its potency for good in admitting papers of the kind not merely those written by military officers, and if it could be ensured that Mr. Acres's paper be read in high places much benefit, it is safe to say, will be derived.

MINING IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

THE activity of the mining industry in Rhodesia has been maintained notwithstanding the South African War. According to the report of the Acting Commissioner of mines there have been increases in almost all directions. There was a rise in respect of gold production, and the revenue of the Mines Department also shows an increase. This is more remarkable because so large a number of adult males belonging to the country were engaged on active service in defending its frontier or fighting elsewhere in South Africa, thereby helping to denude the mines of the white labour they so much require and preventing the development of many new properties. Not only this, but work in many promising properties was greatly retarded owing to the unsatisfactory state of affairs which were prevalent during the year. As a matter of fact there was an increase in the gold production of no less than 11,369 ozs. as compared with the total production of the country up to the 31st March, 1900. The only direction in which a falling off occurred was in the registration of claims, and probably this would have been a noticeable feature of the year's operations even though the war had not been carried on in such close proximity to the mines. In the course of the present year there is every reason to believe that increases will be much larger than has hitherto been the case. Once more the railways are open for the conveyance of mining machinery and supplies, the country is settling down to its normal condition, and there will be every encouragement to mine owners to proceed with the work. There was a fairly large increase of stamps during the year, but this year it is anticipated that a large number of stamps will be brought into Mashonaland over the Beira Railway. Up to the present the bulk of the batteries erected are in Matabeleland. A drawback attached to the registration of claims in the past has been the cost. Surveyors have been in the habit of charging claim owners from £25 to £30 per location for surveys, and there was in addition the expense connected with the making of the application, and the cost of registration and of advertising. During the past year, however, a Government Surveyor was appointed, and the fee charged for the use of his services is at the rate of £7 per block of 10 claims or less, and £11 per location for application for registration and the cost of advertising. This is a reduction of initial expenses which should result in a big increase in applications in the near future. The tsetse caused an increase in the cost of transport during the past year, and in the Hartley District it is stated that rates have risen to such an extent that mining work will have to be stopped until the trouble abates. On the whole, however, the report is eminently satisfactory, and the Mining Commissioner concludes with the anticipation that the present year will be attended with still more favourable conditions and results.

SUGAR CANE PESTS.

THE fifth volume of "Indian Museum Notes" which has just been published contains an instructive article written by Mr. E P. Stebbings, F. E. S., on "Insect Pests of the Sugarcane in India." Much of this article is interesting only to the entomologist, but there is in it a good deal that should be welcomed by the planter. The article is divided into the study of two groups of insects—those attacking and boring into the root and the stem of the sugarcane, and those attacking and defoliating the leaves. Of course to whichever of these two classes the pest belongs its ravages result in serious loss to the cultivator. One of the commonest of these sugarcane parasites is the "borer." This insect is found all over India, and its presence upon the cane is first manifested by the drying of the middle stalk of the plant. When attacked by the "borer" the whole plant soon dies away. The remedy suggested by the writer of the article is the burning or burying of all discarded tops of the sugar cane and clearing the fields of waste stalks after the crops have been cut. This results in the destruction of the larvæ. The white ant is also responsible for a great deal of damage to the sugarcane crops, and its mode of attack is to eat up the roots of the live plants. The ryots do not seem to know how to deal with this pest, and the remedy which Mr. Stebbings suggests is, therefore, doubly valuable. At one time it was believed that a pest might be got rid of by discovering and killing the queen-ant. This, however, has been proved to be a fallacy, and it has been shown that as soon as the queen of a white ant colony is killed the ants immediately set about providing themselves with a fresh queen. Mr. Stebbings, however, recommends that the ground in which the pests are most troublesome should be hoed with a strong mixture of wood ashes and slaked lime. In Ceylon he states that bi-sulphide of carbon has been very effective when used for the destruction of ant hills. Beetles are also extremely unwelcome visitors in the sugarcane fields. Their method of attack is to eat the developing leaves of the cane, and so check the growth of the plant, and finally kill it. The remedy suggested is a compound of London Purple sprayed on to the leaves by means of a force pump. This remedy has been tried in England and America with considerable success. Mr. Stebbings mentions a good many other pests of the sugarcane field, but those already alluded to seem to be the most important. The article, as has been mentioned, already possesses considerable scientific interest, and those who have to do with actual cultivation should find it invaluable.

ALUMINIUM MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.

ALTHOUGH there are people who deny the legitimacy of the methods followed by the Aluminium Department of the School of Arts, Madras, none can deny that the productions of that institution are in every way creditable and that they supply a need which has been felt in India for a long time past. Aluminium has some disadvantages, but in most respects it is a far more serviceable metal for the manufacture of domestic and other utensils than iron or copper and brass, and the justification of the Aluminium Department of the School of Art at Madras is surely to be found on the demand which has sprung up for its productions, a demand which is rapidly increasing, and which is likely to increase, as the new metal becomes better known and appreciated. The experience of the past five years has been fraught with so much success that it has been found necessary to sink a good deal of capital in the increase of machinery and in the provision of larger stocks of metal for the native trade. A more extended knowledge of the metal has shown that unless it is obtained in its purest form it is liable to corrosion by the action of saline and solution or even by the mere action of water. The purest of metal is now being employed, and no complaints of any kind are being received in respect of it. In European kitchens aluminium has proved quite perfect for cooking utensils, but the same remark does not apply to the full extent in respect of native utensils, especially in the preparation of such dishes as contain a large amount of vegetable acids. For Municipal conservancy appliances no better metal could be employed. It is lighter and more cleanly than iron, and the slight increase in initial cost which the price of the metal involves is more than compensated for by its extra endurance, the saving in working expenses from the cost of upkeep. In the Indian Army aluminium has almost entirely replaced brass, copper, and zinc, and its success has been without precedent. Already no less than 35,000 water bottles have been made in Madras for use in the ranks. Aluminium can also be used to great advantage in iron and steel manufacture. There is no end to its usefulness, in fact, and with the tremendous scope which India affords there seems to be no reason at all why a profitable Indian industry should not spring up to be carried on not merely within the walls of the Madras School of Art but wherever a demand for the manufactures of the metal would be likely to arise.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE supply of the new universal five rupee currency note has not yet arrived from London where it is being printed. The note, therefore, cannot be put into circulation just yet.

IT may remove some misapprehension to explain that in the case of none of the local Governments will the new provincial contracts come into force until April 1904. Even then all will not be affected.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 4th April, 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 225,703 maunds and Rs. 49,239 in the earnings.

MR. A. R. Wall, former editor of the American newspaper in Manila, who arrived recently at San Francisco from the Philippines, gives a grave account of the situation in those Islands. Americans, he says, are disappointed at the dwindling trade. In 1901 there were 12,000 Americans there; now there are less than 6,000. The decline in business is primarily due to the reduction of the army.

THE Londoner has a craze for inhabiting a newly-built house, despite the widely-known fact that new houses are always more or less damp, and that the healthy of the occupying household generally suffers. In this connection, the advice of a Welsh Medical Officer of Health may be quoted, and may prove useful: "Let your house to an enemy the first year, to a friend the second year, and live in it yourself the third year."

A DEPUTATION from the German Agricultural Society intends visiting London in June in order to inspect the Royal Agricultural Exhibition. The foreign members hope to visit various farming district, as well as agricultural districts, during their stay in England, and a lively interest is being taken in the forthcoming trip by the numerous large landed proprietors in Germany.

MR. A. BONAR LAW, M.P., for the Hutchesontown Division of Glasgow, is to be opposed at the next General Election by Mr. G. N. Barnes, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who will stand as a Labour candidate. It is significant of the strength of Mr. Law's hold on the constituency that no Labour candidate in Scotland has been found to oppose him, although Labour orators on the Clydeside are plentiful as blackberries in the autumn.

MISS FIELD, of New York, has started educational excursions for women of the higher classes. The girls will be taken to factories, prisons, philanthropic agencies, public institutions and so forth, and be lectured to on their tour by competent professors acquainted with the working of the various places visited. Miss Catherine Corne, Professor of Political Economy at Wellesley College, has just returned from a two-years tour of the kind, during which she and her party visited the principal States and towns of the United States.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the emigration to and settlement on German South West African soil of numerous families belonging to the "peasant-proprietor" class. It is stipulated that these colonists shall be in possession of private capital amounting to about ten thousand marks each, also that their descent shall be purely that of the German peasant stock; the heads of the family being in their best years and with coming-on families. Sound health is another stipulation on which great strength is laid. The Reichstag has already voted a sum of three hundred thousand marks towards forming a fund for the above emigration scheme.

PORTUGAL'S BANKRUPTCY.

WHY KING EDWARD WAS SO WARMLY WELCOMED.

(BY E. J. PRYOR.)

SOME most interesting moves in the great game of the world politics are apparently about to be played on this corner of the European chess-board, writes Mr. S. J. Pryor in the "Daily Express" of April 4th.

All the spectators round the corner squares are intensely expectant; but while all anticipate great happenings, less than one per cent. of them have even a hazy idea what the moves may be; and of these knowing ones only a very brave few care to speculate on the ultimate result.

Yet everyone knows—or thinks he knows—that the principal piece to move is Delagoa Bay.

Delagoa bay is a name in every mind but on very few lips. The censor forbids its mention in cablegrams, and the newspapers dare not use it.

The censor, by the way, forbids much just now, and is almost equal in industry, and perhaps as famous in application, as were some of his kind in South Africa a while ago.

The word Anarchist is absolutely forbidden. No newspaper dare print it on pain of suppression; and and when a man in the front rank of spectators of the King's procession on Friday was arrested as an Anarchist well known to the English police, no one spoke of it, though almost everyone knew of it. He turned out to be, by the way, the new chauffeur of the Duke Alfonso's motor-car.

WHOLE-SOULED JUBILATIONS.

But be assured the jubilations are genuine and whole-souled. There is one good cause for this, and two sides to the cause; and thereby hangs a pathetic tale—the tale of Portugal.

When one sees from the monuments of the past what Portugal once was, and sees, from the more obtrusive monuments of the present what Portugal now is, one's reflections are as sad as suggestive.

Put plainly, Portugal—the once world-power—is now bankrupt, or as nearly so as is possible without having the brokers in. The brokers even are fully expected by many. One hears quiet talk of "Portugal an English protectorate," and of an international committee of creditors to administer the estate.

Portugal, like Spain, has drawn always on her capital—the colonies; and the capital has long since been exhausted, and little credit even remains.

Little, if anything in Portugal that means anything is Portuguese. The country produces little of what it needs, and its natural sources of revenue have been sold, as have its colonies, to foreign concessionnaires.

I am living in a typical Portuguese hotel, where the only Portuguese thing is the language. The cutlery is from Sheffield or Solingen. The crockery is French. The chromos on the walls are American. The bedsteads are German. The curtains are Nottingham lace. The oilcloth is Yankee. The wooden toothpicks, which everyone uses assiduously and obtrusively after each course are obviously Yankee too. The pillar-box in which I shall post this was made in Derby. The street car in which I shall ride home was made in St. Louis; and the fare I pay will go mostly to the English company that runs Lisbon's admirable street-car system.

HEAVILY IN DEBT.

The country buys everything, and has nothing to sell. And, having long since paid out all its capital of natural resources, it is naturally heavily in debt to everyone.

About the only home product—except titles, which are a never-failing mine—is the glorious climate. But they have not succeeded in making that nearly as marketable as it deserves.

On top of all this poverty the country tries to live up to the old order of prosperity. There are some six hundred thousand public employees, all drawing salaries, or trying to, in a population of five million inhabitants.

The small army has ninety-four generals, and officers of lesser rank are almost an obstruction in the streets. The cafes are full of counts and viscounts but many of them fail to draw salaries nowadays, though they try hard to do so.

All this means that, with no money coming in, someone doesn't get paid. The foreign creditors, of course, don't; but they are last people to consider. But taxation is high, incomes are small, and the great mass of people feel the pinch badly; and when poverty pinches hard there is apt to be an outcry from the pinched.

The outcry has been heard very ominously in Portugal of late; and the cry is, as always against the governing class.

Republicanism is a great and growing force in Portugal, as in Spain. The Republicans are not sure what they want, but they want a change—and a little money on account.

A MUTINY.

For instance. A regiment of soldiers at Oporto, having had no pay for some time, revolted last Thursday—while Lisbon was welcoming King Edward—badly mauled their colonel, and "proclaimed" the Portuguese Republic. They were quieted, mostly with promises; and, because such an incident would somewhat mar the sentiment of the royal fraternising, the news of it was largely suppressed, and the cables were watched.

But the soldiers want their pay as badly as ever.

And, after all this introduction, here is the secret of Lisbon's honestly enthusiastic welcome to King Edward. The whole city is genuinely glad to see him, and welcomes the Anglo-Portuguese friendship most heartily. Everyone vaguely expects it to inaugurate a new era of prosperity. But how? There's the extremely delicate rub. No one, not even magnanimous England, will give something for nothing. And everyone is whispering, without knowing quite what they mean—Delagoa Bay!

The upper classes, knowing what is likely, and best, to happen, have fostered the enthusiasm of the people, and the people have heartily responded; but everyone dreads the next move. The great danger is the dense ignorance of the people. They are as proud as they are poor, and more ignorant than either.

The barber who shaved me yesterday said, "God save the King; but do they want Lorenzo Marquez." And he set his jaw hard as he waited for an answer.

Any suggestion of parting with Portuguese territory for any consideration would raise a terrible storm, especially in the North of Portugal, where the people are out of the glamour of the monarchy, and are only poor. Of course, it would pay Portugal, and pay them to sell anything saleable. But they are more ignorant even than proud and would fight rather than acquiesce in what they call a dishonour.

There is a feeling of suspicion in the air, and the moves on the political chess-board, whatever they may be, will likely have unlooked-for consequences. But one thing seems practically certain: any official talk of the sale or cession of Delagoa Bay would precipitate a revolution. And, anyway, the obviously necessary move for England in South Africa can perhaps be made in other ways.

THE Home Secretary will be obliged to absent himself for the present from his official duties, having been advised to undergo a slight operation, for which purpose he retired to a nursing home. His many friends will be glad to know that his case affords no cause for anxiety, and that he may be expected to be ready for work on the reopening of Parliament after the Easter recess.

CERTAIN experiments bearing a somewhat acoustical character have recently been taking place in Westminster Abbey. For many years past the lectern has occupied an almost unduly prominent position beneath the lantern right in the centre, with the result that it has tended somewhat to obscure the general view of the worshippers of the high altar and sanctuary. About a fortnight ago the lectern was moved to the right-hand side of the lantern and immediately contiguous to the great south-eastern pillar which supports it. The general improvement in appearance is most marked, and so far as the experiment has proceeded it would appear that no ill results have attended it from the point of view of the audibility of the various readers.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI WAR.

MULLAH'S ATTACK ON GOUGH'S FORCE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

PLUNKETT'S GALLANT STAND.

ENEMY'S DEAD PILED IN HEAPS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

An official despatch states that Gough's force numbered 200 men and that about 1,000 of the enemy on the 22nd instant attacked his square in a thick bush charging repeatedly for four hours.

Our troops behaved splendidly and made four bayonet charges. As the ammunition was giving out, Gough had to retire on Danop. His rear guard was engaged throughout. Gough is now retiring on Bohotle.

Walker of the Bikanir Corps and Rolland of the Bombay Grenadiers have both been mentioned for gallantry.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A despatch from General Manning, dated Galadi, 20th instant, says that Colonel Cobbe's retirement was practically unopposed.

The despatch makes no mention of the fight between General Manning's force and the Mullah.

General Manning estimates the enemy's loss in the attack on Plunkett's column to have been two thousand, and says they fought with unprecedented fanaticism.

Their dead were piled up in heaps in front of our Maxim guns, the defenders of which displayed splendid gallantry, but were at a disadvantage owing to the insufficient stopping power of the service bullet.

AUSTRALIA AND LASCAR CREWS.

THE EXPIRY OF THE MAIL CONTRACTS.

COMMONWEATH OBJECTS TO COLOURED LABOUR.

In view of the expiry of the English Mail contracts at the end of the year the Australian Postmaster-General has formally notified to the British Post Office that the Commonwealth will not become a party to any future agreement involving steamers employing coloured labour.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

GIFT FROM MR. CARNEGIE.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The American millionaire Mr. Carnegie has given a donation of one million and a half of dollars for the erection and maintenance of a Court House and library at the Hague for the use of the permanent Arbitration Court.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

FIERCE FIGHTS DAILY.

INSURGENTS INCREASING.

News has reached Vienna that the situation in the Balkans is graver.

Hundreds of peasants are daily arming and joining the insurgents and fierce fights are taking place daily.

THE AMERICA CUP.

DEFENDER'S FIRST TRIAL.

The first trial of the American Yacht Reliance took place yesterday. She showed stiffness in a light breeze and great speed in a freshened wind. Her sails were satisfactory except the main-sail which puckered up badly.

GREAT FIRE IN PERU.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

A great fire has taken place at Pisagua. The whole town, including the Banks and business-houses, has been almost entirely destroyed. [Pisagua is in Peru. It stands at the mouth of the Pisagua river and lies in 20deg. latitude S. and 70deg. longitude N.]

THE KING IN ITALY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

His Majesty King Edward, in the full dress of a British Admiral, last night attended a gala performance at the Opera House, Naples.

His Majesty repeatedly received an ovation on his way.

The gathering was a brilliant one, many British and Italian Naval and Military officers being present.

THE REBUILDING OF THE CAMPANILE.

FOUNDATION-STONE LAID.

The Count of Turin at Venice yesterday laid the foundation-stone of a new Campanile at Saint Mark's with great ceremony.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 17th instant, left for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The announcement made by Allahabad and other papers subject to postings to Adjutant-Generalship and other high military appointments was premature. The list which has long been under discussion has only to-day received the sanction of the Viceroy. It is as follows :—Generals Henry and McLeod have been permanently appointed to command the Meerut and Burma Districts, respectively. Also the following officiating appointments :—General Gaselee to command Bengal ; General Wolfe Murray to be Quartermaster-General ; General Smith Dorrien to Quetta ; Colonel Hill to command Lucknow ; and General Pollins to be Inspector-General of Volunteers.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

BRITISH FINANCIERS COLD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 26th inst., states :—The financiers concerned in the Baghdad Railway scheme, Sir Clinton Dawkins, Lord Revelstoke, and Sir Edward Cassell, were never enthusiastic over the project. The initiative was more political than financial. The views of the Government of India and the Anglo Indian public on the question are unknown here.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

MINISTERIAL AND COLONIAL DISSATISFACTION.

The Ministerial journals censure the abolition of the corn tax. The Canadians are disappointed and are inclined to abandon all hope of any preference for the colonies.

PARADE OF GARRISON TROOPS AT POONA.

PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS.

SPEECH BY GENERAL BURNETT.

POONA, APRIL 27.

The troops in garrison at Poona and Kirkee paraded this morning after 7 o'clock to witness the presentation of medals. The troops with their bands marched on the ground where they formed up three sides of a square. Major-General Burnett, accompanied by the personal and district staff, arrived at 7-30, the troops presenting arms. The General inspected them minutely, and he moved to the centre of the ground where he made the following speech :—Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Poona Command,—It always affords me great pleasure to see my troops on parade, but that pleasure is greatly enchanced when the duty I have to perform is to give decorations which have been conferred on men of this division by order of the King-Emperor. The particular significance of the presentation lies in the fact that the medals which I am now about to distribute have been earned in South Africa and China, both campaigns being conducted at the same time in countries so wide apart and under such different conditions of warfare. This must bring home to the mind of every thinking man the extent of the responsibilities of the British Empire, and it behoves every one of us to study and learn the art of war in time of peace, so that when the time arrives you may be able to go into the field, not only ready as every british soldier is, but capable of upholding the right of the vast empire over which his Majesty rules. We all know that an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory. Therefore, I hope those amongst you who have had the advantage of having been lately in active service will impress upon their comrades the necessity of perfecting themselves in their professions in time of peace, and their avoiding disastrous results which must accrue from imperfect knowledge during the press of active operations ; that the men whom I am about to decorate may live long to worthily wear such decoration, and they would never lose the opportunity of impressing on their less fortunate comrades the necessity of learning their duties, and so produce an incalculable amount of good, both to the army and the nation.

The General afterwards pinned the medals, of which there were 121 medals for South Africa given to the Buffs, 90 medals to the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry for South Africa, and 400 medals to the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry for China, one medal to Sergeant-Major Clarke of the Sappers and Miners for China, one medal for South Africa to the 40th Battery, R. F. A., and one medal to Lieutenant Brooks of the Oxfordshire.

THE BISHOP OF POONA.

HIS LORDSHIP'S APPROACHING DEPARTURE TO ROME.

The approaching departure to Rome on the 30th instant of his Lordship Doctor Bernard Beider Linden, S. J., Bishop of Poona, has been made the occasion of a series of demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the Roman Catholics of the diocese of Poona. Doctor Linden had been the Bishop of Poona from 1887, when Poona was first separated from the archdiocese of Bombay and made into a separate diocese, with the Right Reverend Doctor Linden as its first Bishop. Seventeen years have now elapsed since he assumed the burden and responsibilities of the Poona diocese. His Lordship is not in good health of late and so takes six months' leave. During his absence the very Reverend Father Mayr, Vicar-General of the Society of Jesus will officiate. So much is the popularity of the Lord Bishop that not lesst han three addresses were presented i the Poona Convent which was simply packed up by the community. After the three addresses were read, the Bishop rose and made a few remarks. He said he was greatly pleased to receive the addresses, and then enlarged on the pleasure which would afford him to approach the Holy Father and report all tokens of good will and loyalty to the Holy See to which he would be able to testify. He finally emphasised the reality of the people's blessing as not a thing of mere ceremony but a gift from one who has full power above, and whose words by the promise of Christ are ratified in heaven. The party then proceeded round the Bishop and kissed his ring.

ARRIVAL OF A JOCKEY AT POONA.

Mr. T. Melson, a Jockey from Newmarket, has come out to India to ride for Lieutenant Bass of the 10th Hussars. He is now in Poona and is open to engagements to ride during the coming racing season.

THE RELEASE OF COLONEL YATE.

QUETTA, APRIL 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Yate arrived here to-day to stay with his brother, the Honourable Colonel C. E Yate, Agent to the Governor-General

THE PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, APRIL 27.

The Provincial Social Conference met to-day in the morning and afternoon, and was a splendid success. The audience was five hundred and the Collector and his wife attended. The president, Mr. Mahajani of Berar made an effective speech. He laid stress on the personal purity and educating the family up to the ideals of reform. Twelve resolutions were unanimously passed, favouring widow marriage, widow homes higher female education, elevation of the lower classes, raising the marriage age to fourteen and twenty-two, foreign travel, moral and religious instruction, and re-admission of penitent converts. The Conference condemned exacting heavy dowry, and advocated the Government watching the missionary orphanages and exhorted the people establishing caste orphanages. Twenty-five speakers addressed, among them the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Messrs. Karwe, Bhate, Padhy, Bijapurkar, Karandikar, Sowan, and Krishna Sastri speaking in Sanskrit. There was great unity between the political and social conference leaders, Messrs. Athavale, Herlekar, Rodda, and Phatak.

THE REVISION OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

Such is the magnitude of the task of revising the Indian Civil Procedure Code that opinions are freely ventured as to the improbability of the Bill passing into law within the next two years. The fact is that were no great pressure to be exerted to force the measure through its remaining stages, the natural inertia of bulk and weight might easily keep back this enormous piece of legislation for a whole decade. But strong efforts will certainly be made to bring the undertaking to the earliest possible completion, and the probabilities are that the Bill will become an Act not later than March, 1904. Reasons enough can be perceived for not allowing the measure to drag on beyond the next Calcutta Session. For one thing Mr. Raleigh's tenure of office will expire early next April, and as the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill is the one massive and memorable undertaking to which the Legislative Department has been stirred during the last five years it is natural and proper that the Legal Member should hope to have his name associated with this magnum opus. His industry and steadfastness in grappling conscientiously with each and all of the innumerable difficulties of the Bill quite merit such a reward. Next it is highly undesirable that after a couple of years of rumination this well—digested mass of proposals should then be given up to a new comer to be slowly assimilated all over again. Thirdly, the present state of civil litigation in India calls loudly for early amelioration, and though the country has long borne with existing conditions, no one should desire to make that an argument for a further prolonged trial of patience. Lastly, a big Bill like this encumbers the legislative machine, consumes much of its energy, and weighs down its enterprise and for that reason is an incubus to be shaken off as early as practicable. There can be no reasonable suspicion of undue haste in the matter. It was in the Calcutta Session of 1901-02 that the Bill was introduced. Throughout the whole of the hot weather of 1902—from March to September—local Governments and Administrations, High Courts and other authorities who had been consulted leisurely formulated their detailed critisms of the proposals. For six months during the Calcutta Session of 1902-03 the Select Committee sat daily (with an interval of a couple during the Delhi Durbar) and steadily consumed the mountain heap of opinions thus brought in. The amendments and changes eventually adopted were so numerous an as important that what was practically a Bill emerged from the legislative Factory and was lately re-published as such. Once again the revised measure has been sent out to local Governments and High Courts and other bodies, and the present summer will again be occupied in a careful re-consideration of the whole scheme. When the next Calcutta Session begins, the opinions of all these authorities will once more be piled up before the Select Committee, and if the further deliberations of a whole cold-weather season should not then suffice to bring the business to a conclusion, finality will hardly seem to be attainable at all. Contention is now mostly occupied with that part of the Bill which deals with the execution of decrees. It is a well-known anomaly of civil procedure in India that whereas in theory a decree ends a suit, in practice it is only the beginning. Under the new Bill this evil is to be remedied, but the point for argument, broadly put, is whether the revised procedure, while breaking down the ingenious defences of evasive debtors, will not unduly strengthen the striking powers of oppressive creditors. To cite a single concrete example. In the case of a debtor who has property in two different places the present law allows a decree to be executed only in one place at a time. Thus a decree is executed, say, at Cawanpore, but it is found that the debtor has removed all his valuables to Lucknow. The creditor then obtains an execution against the Lucknow establishment only to find that the bulk of the property is once again at Cawnpore. Under the new law if passed simultaneous execution will be possible at both places subject to certain safeguards. The argument of the critics upon this is that the safeguards are not adequate and that a debtor will not be able to protect his interests against a rapacious creditor in two different places at one time. However, this is a kind of difficulty which the combined wisdom of many authorities should be equal led to solving within the two years of cogitation that will expire next March.—Pioneer.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SOLDIER AT MADRAS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In connection with the mysterious death of a soldier at Elliott's Beach, Madras, on the evening of the 16th instant, the following further particulars are published. The party that went down to Elliott's Beach on the day in question numbered about 30 Non-commissioned Officers and the function was a farewell one to one of their comrades who is going Home. The party after having had a dip in the sea started to dress at 10 p. m. prior to leaving for Barracks. Corporal Shoeing Smith Hutting was last seen alive as the party was coming out of the water, by another Corporal of the party when he (Hutting) was going into the water again. The Corporal asked him if he was going in again, and Hutting said that he was, and shortly after he was missed. The party searched the Beach for about a mile, for about two hours, but their efforts proved unsuccessful and they returned and reported the matter at Barracks. The next morning Lieutenant Gavin Jones, of the 55th Battery, R. F. A., took a search party with him to the spot. He learned from one of the villagers of the fishing village near by that the body of a European was on the Beach, and he took them to the spot and pointed it out. The body was discovered lying on the beach about 500 yards to the north of the village and about 300 yards from the place where the party had bathed the previous evening. The left arm and side were partially devoured by Jackals. The body was taken into St. Thomas's Mount at about 11 o'clock and a post mortem was held by Major Thomson R. A. M C and Captain Groube I. M. S. The medical evidence is emphatic on the point that the man did not meet his death by drowing. His neck was broken and there was ecbymosis about the region of the left frontal and left parietal bones. The man was perfectly sober when he was bathing to which his comrades bore testimony and the post mortem revealed nothing to show that the man was under the influence of liquor. There were a few scratches on the deceased man's face but there were no injuries to show that the deceased had been struck by a stick or any other blunt weapon It is thought that the deceased might have been hurled on to the beach with such force as to have caused the contusion and broken his neck, or he might have dived into a breaker the force of which caused the contusion and was quite sufficient to cause dislocation of the neck

Major E. Waller, the Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas Mount held an inquest on Friday the 17th instant when Sergeant Hudson gave evidence which was corroborated by three other men of the party. The inquest has not been closed yet as further enquiries are being made. Major Waller has reported the matter to the District Magistrate at Chingleput and to the Police. The men too it is said are holding an investigation on their own account.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

An interesting programme was gone through on Sunday last at "The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind" in Ballasis Road, Byculla. There are fifteen inmates of this young Institution, almost all victims of the famine. They were not born blind, but have become so owing to the effect of starvation during the terrible period of distress that visited this Presidency in the last and other years. One boy came to Bombay to seek for work. With his eyes weak from the starvation period he had survived. He worked at the Docks, but one day found all was dark, and his sight seems to be lost beyond hope of recovery. How hunger played havoc with the optic nerve and still leaves life in the brain we cannot dare to guess, but such seems to have been the case with these unlucky boys. The pupils are of every age, and now look well fed, well-clothed, and happy. They have been under tuition for the last three months only, and are being taught by Dr. Nilkanth, who himself knows what the loss of sight means. He has adopted a system of signs by means of a tablet with six small sockets and balls by which letters, syllables, words, and sentences are taught. It is a marvellously simple but skilful manipulation. All that is taught is taught in Gujarati, the language which most of the boys, being from Ahmedabad and its neighbourhood, speak. The boys are taught manual work, sewing, and various trades. It was marvellous to see one little chap thread an ordinary needle almost as quickly as he could if his eyes helped. He had attained the speed of 100 needles threaded in an hour, a speed that very few sharp-eyed boys would reach. They are also taught cane plaiting for the seats of chairs, and very well they do it, having learned to guage the size of cane and fix their knives themselves at the proper angle to shave down inequalities and produce a smooth and even strip of cane for plaiting. Threading of beads for chicks was another useful occupation remarkably well done, the windows and doorways of the house in which the boys leave and learn are hung with well made bead chicks, all their own work. Mr. Jehangier Bomanjee Petit, the energetic Honorary Secretary, and his wife with many other Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present on Sunday at the Institute where the boys showed what they had been taught in so short a time. There is room for at least twenty more boys, and they would be welcomed and given a chance to learn how to make a living in spite of their affliction. Of the blind children roaming the Bombay streets and begging, half a dozen were induced to enter the school, but the delights of a wandering independent beggar's life proved irresistible and they ran away again. It speaks volumes for the vicarious charity but little for the wisdom of the public that such waifs and strays should find it pay to beg instead of entering an Institute where they will be fed and clothed and taught for nothing. When the knowledge of the good this school for the blind can effect becomes known in the Presidency, no doubt those afflicted with the direst of losses will avail themselves of its benefits, and the advantages of the school will increase as necessity arises. At present it is doing an excellent work, though it does not reach as many as its organisers desire.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MATHERAN.

Many confusing or misleading sign-boards at Matheran have for long been the bane of visitors not thoroughly acquainted with this charming little hill station. In order to simplify matters the Superintendent, Major Smith, I. M. S., has issued the following notice :—

"The attention of lessees is invited to the fact that sign-boards may not be erected along the public roads without the sanction of the Superintendent. Many of the sign-boards at present erected are either disfiguring to the roadside or confusing to the public.

Lessees wishing to erect or retain sign-boards along the public road are therefore requested to communicate in writing with the Superintendent stating the size of boards and where they wish them placed. The Superintendent proposes that such sign-boards should, as far as possible, be of enamelled iron of similar pattern to the public sign-boards and of the same size, viz, 16 by 8 inches. They should, like the station boards, be perfectly plain, having simply the name of house with a suitable direction arrow. These will be affixed below some suitable public sign-board. A nominal yearly rent of Re. 1 will be charged for each sign-board."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A TIGER.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

The following unique account of a tiger hunt in which the tiger did most of the hunting appears in the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika':—Babu Arindra Nath Chakravarti has sent a thrilling account in Bengali of a tiger hunt which ought to open the eyes of the authorities either to the withdrawal of the Arms Act from the Statute Book or to the necessity of having a sufficiently large and trained staff of shikaris to rid the land of tigers and similar other wild beasts.

Hiradhur is a village in the Barisal District, and here a tiger appeared the other day early in the morning, at a time when a Mahomedan had come out to the fields to ease himself. The two met and the man got so frightened at the unwelcome meeting that he ran for his life, pursued by Master Stripes for quite a long distance, till, in fact, there appeared another man to divert the latter's attention. This newcomer was a Kabiraj of village Leoli, who was then on his way to Hiradhur on a professional visit. The tiger made for him, and with a loud cry, the man of medicine began to run as fast as his legs would carry him, though perhaps it was not an edifying sight for a man of his learned profession to use his nether limbs in that fashion. He ran about in the fields with Stripes behind him,—now near, now a little way off. It was no doubt, an exhilarating exercise at that early hour—this race for life between man and beast. The news having by this time spread to the village, large crowds left the chillum or the bed to repair to the scene. The sight of so many men did not seem to produce any effect on Master Stripes who did not leave the Kabiraj. At last, not being able to get rid of his foe, the Kabiraj threw off his sheet in front of the pursuer to divert its attention and made good his escape. The tiger sniffed at the cloth and then, finding that it had been neatly tricked, manifested its angry disappointment by growls and looked defiantly at the hundreds of people assembled there.

After a lull in the hostilities, the people brought out what weapons they could secure—lathies, daos, Koches. The tiger then ran towards Deoli and on the way met one Ashman. It attacked him no doubt but soon found that it had caught a Tartar. Ashman gave the animal two kicks which demoralised it a bit. Taking this opportunity Ashman got up a tree but unfortunately his cloth happened to dangle from the branch and the tiger caught at it to bring him down. The man however let go the cloth which was torn to pieces by the infuriated animal.

Next, the tiger bounded into Ashman's cowshed followed by the crowd, and it was not thence dislodged till Ashman frightened it out. Then the animal mauled several of the bystanders and would have perhaps done more harm, if Ashman had not stuck a kuch deep into its mouth and blinded one of its eyes. The now infuriated brute leaped upon its adversary and placing its paws on his shoulders began to crunch away at the top of his head with a force which would perhaps have crushed the skull but for the koch which stood in the way. This awful position of Ashman led his brother to come to his rescue with a thick bamboo pole.

He began striking the annual with it, and encouraged by his example, other villagers showered blows on the tiger till it fell down dead. It was a male animal, measuring 5 cubits.

It appears that it was not alone when it met with the adventure which ended so fatally for itself, but had a mate—a fierce tigress which is now making the life of the villagers miserable. It is prowling about Deoli and often attacks villagers if it happens to catch them alone. The correspondent ends his long letter with the prayer that some lover of sports would rid the country side of this pest as also of its cubs which are alleged to be no less ferocious.

The Royal Irish Constabulary has for many years been looked upon as a favourite corps in the service of the crown, and on the recruiting roll, at present there are several hundred names. Those on the list have been informed that it is unlikely their services will be called for, and they have been advised not to look forward to enlistment in the corps. In the event of the Irish Land Bill becoming law the force will be gradually reduced, but the process will be a slow one. Men will go on pension when time-expired, and their places will not be filled until the strength is down to the level decided upon by the Chief Secretary.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

JUDGING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Judging Committee of the Indian Art Exhibition at Delhi states: The ordinary medals which have been awarded are of two classes, silver and bronze. Those articles in each divisions which most nearly approached the standard attained by the exhibits to which medals were awarded, were classed as "Commended." In a few of the division the artistic standard of none of the exhibits was considered sufficiently high to justify any award. Altogether 83 silver medals and 115 bronze medals were awarded; 110 exhibits were commended. It is the intention of the Committee that each medal should be accompanied by a certificate stating the nature of the award and the article for which it is given. The exhibitors of the articles which have been classed as "commended" should receive certificates only. In addition to the ordinary medals the committee have awarded 19 gold medals for exhibitor collections of exhibits possessing special artistic merit. Of this number 14 have been provided by the liberality of a few Native Princes and gentlemen, and the Committee trust that Government will be willing to provide the additional five medals required to make up the total number. A sum of Rs. 4,900 has been subscribed by certain ruling Chiefs and European and Native gentlemen for distribution as money prizes among the various craftsmen who have submitted exhibits. The Committee propose that from this fund a sum of Rs. 80 should be given with each silver medal, Rs. 20 with each bronze medal and Rs. 10 with each Commended Certificate. The total amount to be thus awarded will exceed the some Rs. 1,000 the total sum subscribed, but by Committee understand that Government is prepared to make up the additional amount required. The Committee consider that where the artificer is himself the exhibitor he should recieve the money in addition to the medal. Where the exhibitor is not himself the actual maker of the article, the medal or certificate should go to the exhibitor and the money be distributed to the actual workman or workmen. The money prize should in such cases be accompanied by a special certificate made out in the name of the workman, in making their awards the Committee confined themselves to a consideration of the exhibits in the main collection, and the exhibits in the jewellers' court and in the loan collection did not come within the scope of their work. But they desire in regard to the latter to record their opinion that the warmest acknowledgments are due to the Native Princes and others, especially the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, who so generously placed their art treasures at the disposal of the Director. The Committee trust that it will be found possible to take advantage of this unique opportunity to secure reproductions, by means of coloured plates, of a few of the more beautiful and noteworthy exhibits in the loan collection ; such plates could be utilised as models for classes in the Schools of Art, and in this way it may be possible to secure that some permanent benefit may result from this portion of the Exhibition.

In conclusion the Committee record their opinion that the highest credit is due to Sir George Watt, the Director, and Mr. Percy Brown, the Assistant Director of the Exhibition for their indefatigable efforts, which resulted in so interesting and varied collection of Indian Art Exhibits.

OPENING OF A SIKH TEMPLE IN PENANG.

The "Penang Gazette" gives an account of the opening on April 10th of a Sikh temple in Penang. The ceremony wes attended by large numbers of Sikhs from various Native States in Malaya. The Gurudara is called the Diamond Jubilee Sikh Temple. At the opening ceremony the Hon. the Resident Councillor of Penang was present. At the door of the temple Mr. Sundar Singh said :—Hon. the Resident Councillor ladies and gentlemen,—About 25 years ago Sikhs began to arrive in the Straits Settlements. Since then their numbers have increased and they have spread into all the Native States Sumatra Siam and Borneo. Penang being a central port for Sikhs on their way to many of these places the number of Sikhs arriving here steadily increased until it became absolutely necessary to find some accommodation for them. In 1897 taking advantage of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria the leading members of the Sikh community of Penang and the Native States proposed to erect the building you see before you which has been named the Diamond Jubilee Sikh temple. The Sikhs of the Native States Sumatra and surrounding countries have contributed to the building fund and have promised further help. The first trustees were Messrs Gardiner, McArthur Sundar Singh, Gurdit Singh and Bhola Singh. Mr. Gardiner was the first president of the Committee and made the preliminary arrangements which have resulted in this building. Unfortunately for us he was transferred to Malacca before the building was begun. To fill the vacancy Mr. Newland and Major van Renan were appointed, and I am glad to say that these two gentlemen have materially helped us in the undertaking. The valuable piece of land on which the temple is built was kindly presented to the community by Government, and we are fortunate in having the sympathy and influence of Colonel Walker and Capt. Talbot who are patrons of the temple, and have assisted us in raising the funds for its completion. The foundation of this building was laid by Col. Walker on the 3rd of June, 1901. The design is by Mr. Stark who supervised its erection and it has cost dls. 22,000. The building is now completed and I would ask the Hon. the Resident Councillor to declare it open.

The Hon'ble Resident Councillor said that it gave him great pleasure that evening to be present among them at the inauguration of this temple. He was glad to say that the Sikhs were a very loyal sect of British subjects and our dear late Queen had these people uppermost in her mind and always had a kind word for them. He had much pleasure in declaring the building open and wished the donors and the parties responsible every success. Had Colonel Walker been able to be present at this glad event he would have given them a good idea regarding the construction of this temple for this gentleman had been the prime mover in the construction of this grand and spacious building which would be a boon to all Sikhs who are strangers to the place.

The building consists of two flours and presents a very striking appearance the architect in the elevation having followed the general lines of the Sikh Golden Temple at Umritsar. The building throughout will be entirely fire-proof, the floors and roof being constructed of brick arches and concrete resting on steel girders and supported on brick piers. In the centre of first floor with a skylight roof over is situated the inner temple where on a raised dais the sacred book is placed.

DEATH OF MR. K. M. SHROFF.

It is with regret we have to announce the death on Sunday night last of Mr. Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Shroff was a well known citizen of Bombay, and participated in almost all public movements. He was Justice of the Peace, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and for some time a member of the Standing Committee. As Secretary to the Animal Society he rendered signal service to dumb creatures, having been actively engaged in prosecuting offenders in this respect, and reducing the cruelty which had prevailed to an enormous degree. He had also charge of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Animal Hospital, situated at Parel, where he had free-quarters, and where he died after a fortnight's illness from bronchitis and symptoms of lung disease. He was advised to go to Mahableshwar, but the climate was found not to suit him, and he had to return to Bombay in a weak condition. He grew worse, and notwithstanding the best medical skill available in Bombay he succumbed on Sunday night. His funeral took place this afternoon from his bungalow at Parel and was numerously attended by his friends and relatives. Mr. K. M. Shroff travelled on business to England, America, China, and Japan, and established commercial relations with those countries though they did not result beneficially to him. On his return to Bombay he purchased the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper. However on finding employment with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals he sold his interest in the native paper and attended to his legitimate business. He recently prosecuted the G.I.P. Railway Company and the Bombay Bank for overloading carts with goods and specie, but the prosecution failed. About six weeks ago Mr. Shroff had to mourn the loss of his only son, a youth of twenty-two and a medical student. This grief greatly affected him and which probably hastened his end.

In most Nonconformist churches the passing round of a "common cup" to communicants for long prevented many people from attending communion, and continues to do so in many places of worship. The light of sanitation, however, is entering slowly into the realms of Dissenting church ordinances. In this respect the Maryport Presbyterian Church authorities have taken the lead among churches of that denomination in England by introducing the "individual cup." Henceforward the large silver cup from which the wine was sipped will give place to tiny glasses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE TRADE OF THE PAST QUARTER.

PROGRESS IN NIGERIA.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

So far as the March figures of the current year's trade are concerned, we must not forget that the comparison is with a month year which exhibited a very marked contraction on both sides of the account, and which, moreover, included the Easter holidays—that is, the whole period from the eve of Good Friday to the end of the succeding Bank Holiday. The importance of this latter fact appears the stronger when we remember that in 1901 the Easter holidays also occurred in April, and not in March, and that the figures for March this year do not show the great increases as against March, 1901, which they certainly show first against March last year. Thus, taking the imports, the March figures this year show a gain of £6,018,663 as against March 1902, but a gain of only £490,468 as against the corresponding month in 1901. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, again, show an increase of £2,890,955 as against March last year, but an increase of only £86,901 as against March, 1901 ; and the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the same month in each year show an increase of £1,143,882 as against 1902, and only £257,828 as against 1901. On the other hand, if we take the figures for the first quarter, the imports compare less favourably with last year than with 1901, the increase against last year being only £924,745, as compared with an increase of £1,497,563 against the first three months of 1901. The exports of British and Irish produce, however, show an increase of £4,988,578 as against last year, and an increase of £1,974,987 as against 1901 ; and the re-exports show increases of £2,205,381 and £1,446,279 respectively. The healthy feature of the returns is, therefore, that though we must allow for the influence of the occurrence of the holidays later this year than last export trade does show a substantial increase irrespective of that influence.

Turning to the details of the imports, we find that the considerable expension shown for the past month as against last March is spread, more or less, over all classes of the commodities we take from abroad. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured show a gain of £2,489,445, nearly one half of which represents increased quantities and higher value of raw cotton imported from the United States and also from India. The imports of wool also show a substantial increase, even from Australasia, as against last year—the figures, however, of both quantity and value falling decidedly below those for 1901 in this case. The imports of wool from South America show a decided increase, another illustration of the gain which has accrued to the South American countries, and noticeably Argentina, from the drought in Australia. A decided increase in our taking of wool from South Africa is also shown. The imports of food, drink, and tobacco show an increase of £2,162,225 as against March last year, upwards of one half of which increase represents grain and flour—conspicuously wheat from Russia and from Chili. The imports of living animals, both cattle and sheep, from Argentina have been resumed, and partly make up for the decrease from the United States ; and there has also continued to be a decided increase in our takings of live stock from Canada. The reopening of our ports to Argentine live stock, however, does not appear to have very adversely affected the trade in Argentine dead meat so far, though a falling off in the imports of frozen mutton is observable. Articles mainly or wholly manufactured contribute £1,440,707 to the March increase under the head of imports, which represents mainly cotton manufactures, apparel, leather and manufactures thereof, and miscellaneous goods. The increase in the imports of cotton goods represents dyed goods or goods made of dyed yarns, hosiery, and especially unenumerated manufactures of cotton. As regards the quarter's trade, however, it must be pointed out that the changes in the March trade do not indicate the general tendencies of the import movement during the expired portion of the year. Thus, notwithstanding the considerable increase in March alone, the total declared value of the imports of food, drink, and tobacco shows a decrease of £1,791,190 for the quarter as against last year, the imports of grain and flour showing a quite insignificant increase in value, and the imports of dutiable food and drink a large decrease, mainly in consequence of the greatly diminished imports of sugar from Germany and France.

In the case of raw materials also the imports of raw cotton show a much less important increase in value, with a decrease in quantity, than the March figures, the rush to import cotton having apparently occurred in the last month of the three. As regards wool, again, the bulk of the increase occurred in March. In the case of imported articles wholly or mainly manufactured the tendencies for the quarter as a whole have been generally in conformity with those of March.

The increase in the export trade during March represents almost exclusively articles wholly or mainly manufactured. Under this heading alone there is an increase of £2,719,348, while the exports of raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles show an increase of £255,714 only ; and the exports of food, drink, and tobacco show a decrease of £47,798, which is pretty generally distributed. The largest item of increase represents cotton yarns and piece goods, which show an aggregate increase of £619,187, and the next largest item is iron and steel in their crude and prepared forms, including railway metals but exclusive of the more finished forms, such as cutlery, hardware, implements, machinery, and ships. Increases, however, are shown for all these other forms, excepting new shipping, which latter shows a further decrease, bringing the total falling off in the value of the new ships sold abroad during the quarter to upwards of £807,000, following a decrease for the corresponding period last year of upwards of £1,800,000—a noteworthy indication that the depression in the world's ocean carrying trade is not yet at an end. In other branches of the iron and steel industries March has maintained the increases already shown for the previous months of the quarter ; there has also been some recovery in the overseas demand for telegraph cables and apparatus during the month, though the total value for the quarter still shows a considerable decrease. With these exceptions, however, every group included under the general heading of manufactures now shows increase alike for the month and three months. March has also made a further addition, but only a slight one, to the value of the coal exports for the current year as compared with last year ; but the figures still show very substantial decreases for both the month and the quarter as compared with 1901.

The imports of gold now show a substantial increase for the month and also for the three months, owing, of course, mainly to the increased receipts from South Africa, the imports from Australia having declined during March owing to the diversion of the production here to India, South America, and the United States. There is, however, still some increase from Australia for the three months. A feature for both the month and the quarter, as regards the gold movements, has been noteworthy increases in our imports of the yellow metal from Holland, Germany, and Belgium. On the other hand, there has been a continued increase in our exports of gold to Mexico, Central and South America, and also to Japan and France. The exports of gold to India have about balanced the imports thence for the three months, but during March we have appreciably taken more from India than has been sent thither from this country. As regards silver, the value of the importation shows an increase for the month but a decrease for the quarter as against last year, the shipments from the United States showing a recovery in March. There is still a marked falling off as against 1901, but in these comparisons, of course, allowance must be made for the severe fluctuations in the price of the white metal. The value of the exports of silver shows a continued decline for the month, but some increase for the quarter as against last year. The shipments to India show increases for the month and three months as against last year, but they are only slight, and

certainly do not indicate any serious demand for replenishing the rupee reserve.

Recent events have drawn general attention to the condition of Nigeria, so that special interest attaches to anything connected with that region. We learn from the report of Southern Nigeria, for 1901, that the total revenue was £380,894, showing an increase of £216,788 on the revenue for the previous financial year. This is attributed to the taking over of the territories of the Royal Niger Company on January 1 1900, and the revenue derived from the trade therein (inclusive of that in Northern Nigeria), also to the development and increase of trade throughout the entire territories. The total expenditure amounted to £306,192, showing an increase of £130,000, of which the Marine Department expended nearly £35,000, in providing transport for the Niger River, and increased transport generally. The total import in 1901 were £1,297,116, compared with £1,115,583 in 1900. The total exports amounted to £1,253,706 against £1,133,604 in 1900. Of this trade the share of the United Kingdom is overwhelming; in 1901 imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £1,072,892; export to the United Kingdom, £190,693, noticeable imports from countries other than the United Kingdom include kerosine and lamp oil to the value of £4,830, practically all imported from the United States (over £2,000 less in value than in the previous year); cotton goods to the value of £4,976 from Germany (an increase of nearly £3,000), and £11,960 from Holland, as against £475 of the previous year. Trade Prospects. According to this report, should prove to be more than ordinarily bright, in view of the fact that the operations begun this year in the Aro country—a large portion of the territories—should have a very beneficial effect on trade. This will not in all probability, immediately appear, but the gradual and successful pacification of a large oil-producing area, hitherto principally given up to "Ju-ju" fetish, is bound to be followed by the throwing open of makets hitherto closed to Europeans except through middlemen. A tract of country emancipated for the first time from all kinds of native oppressoon will naturally require time to develop. Opportunities for the investment of new capital exist chiefly in the adoption by merchants of more energetic methods of trading, and in the development of the timber trad. If the European trader will meet his market (as to speak) half way, the middlemen, says the report, would the sooner disappear; markets now tapped indirectly only would be gradually absorbed into the channel of European trade, and prices would find a leavel beneficial to both parties.

Evidence is accumulating that German public opinion as represented by the Press is seriously affected by the avowed intention of the South African Colonies to give preferential treatment to British and British colonial products. According to the German statistics, which, we need scarcely point out, differ in many respects from the similar returns in the South African colonies, German exports to South Africa were valued at £1,400,000 in 1897, dropped to £1,300,000 in 1898; to £1,250,000 in 1899, and £1,000,000 in 1900. In 1901 they rose to £1,150,000, and their increase in 1902 is estimated at from £750,000 to £1,000,000. Among the items benefiting were railway material, iron wire, cutlery, sewing machines, bicycles, &c., while a considerable trade is done in explosives, cement, earthenware, porcelain, pianos, furniture, cottons, apparel, and toys. German sugar has already been hit by the exemption from sugar duty of imports into the Transvaal of British or British colonial sugar. Germany exported sugar to South Africa in 1901 to the value of £750,000, and in 1902, £675,000. Turning to the other side of the account, we find that last year Germany imported from South Africa goods valued at £1,250,000. Of this amount a round £1,000,000 represented wool, £100,000 india rubber, dried flowers, and hides. These raw materials are free under the present German tariff under the most-favoured-nation clause, and the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, which calls for reprisals, has to admit that the only admissible form of reprisals would be the imposition of the general tariff duty of 9s. 6d. per 100 kilos., which it is claimed would be inadequate. What does not seem to have occurred to the German Press, at present, is that the only people to suffer from duties on raw materials are the people who need those raw materials, "i. e.," themselves.

In their monthly review of the London tea market Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield say that there was a continued advance during March, and that the market closed at its best point. The decreases in shipment and in stocks explain the strength of the market. Another strengthening influence is the fact that, owing to the long-continued efforts of various planters associations to create a demand for British-grown tea in new markets, the requirements abroad are expanding even more rapidly than the home consumption. Supplies of Indian tea for public sale in March were about on a par with what they were a year ago. The statistical position, it is remarked, might probably have induced importers to hold back their invoices, but the strength of the market and the steadily advancing prices proved to be more powerful factor in determining their action. Evidences of the wind-up of the season are apparent in the scarcity of finest grades, as well as in the reddish character of the leaf and other indications of autumnal plucking. Assam growths have not shown any specially attractive features, and there have been no extra-fine Darjeelings, except one or two invoices which realised high averages. Prices have continued steadily to advance, and all the lower grades may be quoted 1-2d. to 3-4d. higher than they were a month ago. Medium grades have also improved, though scarcely to the same extent. As to the future course of prices, the probabilities are that there will be a strong market, as almost the whole of the crop has arrived, and it is 800,000lb. under last year's figures. Offerings of Ceylon teas at the public sales were not excessive, and the quality showed some improvement, which encouraged buyers to pay higher rates. Some of the invoices were exceptionally good and brought correspondingly high prices, and, taking the arrivals all round, the proportion of common tea was extremely small. Prices have been firm, and the lower grades may be quoted 1-2d. to 3-4d. per pound dearer than they were a month ago. As to future prospects, supplies are finding their way elsewhere to a larger extent than in previous years. Colombo cables the shipments for March 7 1-4 million pounds, against 8 1-2 last year, and the estimate for April is said to be 8 million pounds, against 8 3-4 in 1902, so that there seems no prospect of supplies becoming heavier for some time. As regards China teas, the market continued active during March. Prices for the lowest grades have risen steadily in sympathy with the advance in India and Ceylon teas. The figures given last month showed that the entire shipments from China to London for the season were 1,000,000lb. under last year's total, and as nearly the whole crop has arrived there is every probability of a strong market in view of the high rates ruling for Indian and Ceylon descriptions.

Messrs. Merton and Co.'s latest statistical circular shows the stocks of copper in England and France at the end of March as 8,059 tons. With 3,675 tons advised by mail and cable from Chili and 2,650 tons from Australia, the total visible supply appears as 14,384 tons, as against 13,472 tons at the end of February—an increase of 912 tons for the month. At the end of March last year the visible supply was 28,124 tons; at the end of March, 1901, it was 28,231 tons; and at the end of March, 1900, 24,632 tons. At the end of March this year G.M.B.'s and standard copper were quoted £64, showing a decline of £2 5s. within the last half of that month; at the end of February the price was £59, showing a rise of £5 per ton for the whole of March. At the corresponding dates in 1902, 1901, and 1900 the price were £82 15s. £69 7s. 6d. and £78 12s. 6d. respectively, with the visible supply 13,740 tons, 13,847 tons, and 10,248 tons—again respectively—larger than the visible supply at the end of March this year. Thus the price at the end of March this year was about 21·3 per cent. lower than at the corresponding date in 1900, although the visible supply for England and France was 41·6 per cent. lower. Turning to the details, we find that the supply from North America during March showed an increase as against the four preceding months, though falling short of the monthly average for the twelve months since March last. The supplies from Spain and Portugal have been extremely meagre, but they have been on an increased scale from the various minor sources. The Australian and Chilian shipments have been on about an ordinary scale.

THE TRIAL OF INDIAN PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

A GRAND JURY BILL.

The London correspondent of the Indian Mirror writes:—I am now in a position to send you a copy of the bill which is to be introduced in the House of Commons to provide for the better security of Ruling Chiefs, Princes, Nawabs, Rajahs and other Indian notabilities, when accused of maladministration, disloyalty, cruelty, injustice or other offences. The draft of the measure is still subject to revision, but substantially it will be presented to Parliament in the following form:—

Whereas it is just and expedient to provide safe guards against the arbitrary treatment of persons of dignity, rank and title in India, when accused of maladministration disloyalty, cruelty, injustice or other serious offences. Be it therefore enacted etc:—

1. From and after the passing of this Act, throughout British India and also in those parts of India, which are not directly subject to the administration of His Majesty the King Emperor, no Ruling Chief, Hereditary Jaghirdar, Prince, Nawab, Rajah, Chief, or other person of note, shall be deprived of his rank, title or liberty or be deposed or be injured in his person or property without first having been tried and found guilty of some offence by a Jury of at least 12 persons as far as may be the same religion and of equal or higher rank than himself such Jury being fairly selected by ballot.

2. The proper authorities in India, shall year by year in the months of June, July and August cause to be prepared and published in the "Gazette of India," during the month of November in each year, a list of persons of note liable to be summoned and to be selected by ballot to serve on such Grand Jury to the number of 1,000 divided into four grades of Hindus and four grades of Mahomedans, indicating their names, ages, religion, place of residence, knowledge of languages and qualifications. Provided that the above 1,000 Grand Juryman shall until further order be selected in the proportions not exceeding in the whole 760 Hindus and 240 Mahomedans, and that when the accused is a Hindu, the Jury men balloted for, shall be all Hindus and when the accused is a Mahomedan the Jury shall be all Mahomedan. The schedule annexed to this Act contains the first list of such 1,000 Grand Jurymen divided into four grades and classes.

3. The qualification for a Grand Juryman in the case of the trial of a Ruling Chief or Hereditary Jaghirdar beyond British India, shall be, that he is himself a Ruling Chief or Hereditary Jaghirdar, possessed of landed property, producing Rs. 50, 000 and upwards per year, and is of the same religion (Hindu or Mahomedan as the case may be) as the accused, and that he is between the ages of 21 and 60 and capable of hearing and understanding the evidence.

4. The qualification for a Grand Juryman, in the case of the trial of a Prince, Nawab, Rajah, Chief, Hereditary Jaghirdar or other men of note in British India, shall be, that he is of the same religion as the accused, and is a Knight Grand or Knight Commander of the Star of India or that he is of the same grade as or a higer grade than the accused, and that he permanently resides in and is possessed of landed or personal property, to the value of over Rs. 100,000 in British India and is between the ages of 21 and 60 and capable of hearing and understanding the evidence.

5. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall preclude His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, from making provision for keeping up such Grand Jury Lists and passing such Order and making such Rules as to the right and number of challenges and other matters conducive to fairness of procedure connected with ordinary trials by Jury for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act as he may deem right.

6. This Act may be cited as the Princes and Chiefs' Grand Jury (India) Act 1903."

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

The Surgeon in charge, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following annual subscriptions and donations to the above Fund for the year 1903:—

	Rs.
Her Excellency Lady Northcote	100
Mr Rustom P Jehangirjee	25
Mrs H A Wadya	120
Mr H A Wadya	120
Lord Lamington	10
Mr C H A Hill, I C S	25
Mr Marshall Reid, C I E	25
Mr F Ritchie	100
Mr E L Chappel, I C S, C I E	50
Messrs Mackinon Mackenzie and Co	100
Mr H Wilkinson, I C S	5
Messrs Phipson and Co	50
Native Tobacco Merchants (Through R J Jehangirjee)	31
The Honourable Mr Justice Candy, C S I	100
Mr H Proctor	30
Lieut-Col W H Burke, M B, I M S	50
His Highness Kunwar Sheri Samatsingjee	30
National Bank of India	100
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	100
Col Porter, R E	5
Mr O Saint Gour	10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	100
Bamanshaw, A Dalal (through R P Jehangirjee	50
Anonymous	5
Prior De Soan and Co	50
Great Western Hotel	25
Messrs E Spinner and Co	50
Volkart Brothers	50
The Bombay Port Trust	200
The Bombay Tramway Co	100
Total	Rs 1,913

In thanking those who have already subscribed the Surgeon in charge G. T. Hospital earnestly solicits further annual subscriptions and donations towards the Fund.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Monday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in northern India and Burma, and is in considerable excess in the north-west frontier districts, but continues low and in defect in North-East India especially along the Central and Eastern Himalay as, the distribution of pressure thus still favouring dry west winds in the Gangetic plain. A few local thunder storms are reported from Assam, and light showers in the extreme north-west of India and Kashmir. Sibsagar has received two inches of rain. Conditions continue slightly unsettled in the north-west Himalayas and local thunder showers may again occur in Assam. The mean temperature in the past 24 hours was in large excess in north-east India and Central Burma, in defect in Baluchistan and the North-West frontier. The highest temperature recorded was 112 degrees at Burdwan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, Jacobabad and Madras pressure changes have been small.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature is about normal at most places. The maximum varied from 111° at Nagpur to 85° at Dwarka and Jask and the minimum from 69° at Jamnagar to 84° at Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Nagpur, Bombay, Goa, Karwar Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Colombo. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather continues fine, but pressure at and about Bombay is slightly below normal.

F. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The South Western Railway Company are making considerable progress with their gigantic scheme for widening the line. Half a dozen arches are now being erected at the Vauxhall station; the cab rank in the old yard has been practically abandonad, and the cabs are now stationed in a new yard, for which a corrugated iron subway has been constructed. Presently the structural alterations for extending the station itself will be commenced. The scheme will be completed two years hence, at a cost of £2,500,000.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHAMROCK III.'S TRIALS AT WEYMOUTH.

SMART WORK BY THE NEW BOAT.

A Weymouth correspondent, describing the trials wired:—The weather conditions are very favourable. The wind is blowing with moderate force from the north-east. Both yachts are now setting sail and Sir Thomas Lipton is going aboard to give the skippers final instructions. The Erin will lay off the course, and the yachts will be started on the wind, Mr. Watson, Colonel Sharman Crawford, and Mr. Betsey will sail on Shamrock III., and Mr. Duncan Neill will be on the old boat.

11.30—Both yachts have set jib-headed topsails. The wind is now due north, and they have been started on a dead run to the Shambles. Shamrock III. had a slight advantage at the start, but the old boat was well placed on her weather quarter. Spinnakers were boomed out to port, and the challenger soon drew clear of her opponent. Outside the breakwater the wind is freshen, but the sea is quite smooth and both yachts are travelling fast. They are laying slightly different courses, with the tide running to the westward. The old boat had all the advantage of position, and when spinnakers came off and they luffed for the lightship, Shamrock I. was leading by 24secs. In a smart breeze they started on a beat home, the new boat trying to slip through her opponent's lee, and both are sailing very fast.

12.0—The wind is holding true, and both are on the port tack with sheets flattened. The challenger to leeward walked away from her opponent fast, and after twenty minutes sailing she went about and crossed the bow of the other easily. The old boat held on the same tack, and No. 3 went about again after a couple of minutes. The new boat points much higher than her opponent. Shamrock I. went about sixteen minutes later, and going under her rival's stern wringe flung about and gave her a weather bower. Bevis, however, went about for a short board, and then going about again the pair stood into the bay on the starboard tack. Shamrock III. was now to leeward, but was pinching out across the bow of her rival. A short board was made to fetch the Erin, and staying round they were timed:—

Shamrock III.—11h. 46min. 14sec.
Shamrock I.—11h. 47min. 5sec.

The yachts met a smart breeze in the bay. After rounding the steam yacht main booms were gibbed over to starboard, and spinnakers were set to port. Again the old boat was smarter with her running sail, and closed a trifle on the leader. It was a dead run to the Shambles with rather more weight in the wind than on the first round.

12.30.—Clear of the breakwater, the wind had a touch of west in it, and after running close by the lee for a while spinnakers came off, and main booms were gibbed over, spinnakers being reset to starboard. The new boat increased the gap between them, and rounding the Lightship was leading by two minutes twenty seconds. With sheets hard in, they were able to lay a course straight for the breakwater.

2 p.m.—Just inside the breakwater the wind headed the yachts off, and a couple of boards were made to fetch the home mark. The challenger went away from her rival in splendid style, and added three minutes to her lead on the seven miles home.

At 1.40 a fresh start was made, both vessels carrying spinnakers to starboard. Shamrock III, led by a length at the start.

Shamrock III. soon began to open out lead and continued to increase it steadily during the whole of the run. Spinnakers were lowered when the boats were about a mile off the lightship, and they fetched the mark on a broad starboard reach, gybing before rounding at the mark. The difference was a minute and quarter in favour of the challenger.

Later.—With the wind holding true and increasing in force in the bay, the new boat gave another good display on the beat home, the finish being Shamrock III., 3h. 28m. 10s.; Shamrock I., 3h. 33m. 18s.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 30th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Tickets for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White.) Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2. The following is a list of the Winners of the Commandant's Regimental Prizes for the Season 1902-1903.

I. For the Members in the Right Companies (A C E and G) including Buglers for extra efficiency and attendance at Camp.

1st Prize Value £2...Lce Sergt A B Underdown, G Coy
2nd " " £1...Sergt P R Soundy, E Coy
3rd " " £1...Corpl G F Lund, A Coy
4th " " £1...Corpl E C Jolley, E Coy
5th " " £1...Vol S Baker, G Coy

II. For the Members of the Left Companies (B, D and F) including Buglers for extra efficiency and attendance at Camp.

1st Prize Value £2...Sergt R K Osborne, D Coy
2nd " " £1...Corpl J D'Cunha, F Coy
3rd " " £1...Sergt J W Gordon, D Coy
4th " " £1...Lce Corpl W F Bennett, F Coy
5th " " £1...Lce Corpl W K Robinson, D Coy

III. For Cadets in each of the five Cadet Companies whose total at Class Firing and attendance at Commandant's Parades according to the fixed scale stand highest—

E Coy (Byculla School) Cadets

1st Prize Silver Watch and Chain...Cadet G Mullen
2nd " Books ...Cadet P Lack
3rd " Books ...Cadet H Myer

I Coy (Cathedral High School) Cadets

1st Prize Silver Watch and Chain...Cadet H Mallandaine
2nd " Books ...Sergt R Fido
3rd " Books ...Cadet H D'Silva

K Coy (Byculla Scottish and John Cannon School) Cadets

1st Prize Silver Watch and Chain...Cadet A Balfour
2nd " Books ...Cadet A D'Silva
3rd " Books ...Cadet T Thurley

L Coy (St Mary's College) Cadets

1st Prize Silver Watch and Chain...Cr Sergt C Hurst
2nd " Books ...Cadet C Smith
3rd " Books ...Cadet A Nazareth
4th " Books ...Cadet J Morrissey

M Coy Indo-British Institution) Cadets

1st Prize Books ...Cadet B Gillespie
2nd " Books ...Cadet P Heeling

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th April.

1. Members are reminded that the first competition for the Challenge Cup will take place at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon next, the 2nd proximo, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

APRIL 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.
Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.
During interruption telegrams for Haiti St Domingo Curacao and Venezuela will be forwarded via Bermuda up to Turks island thence by boat daily to Haiti.
They can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject to delay.
Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.
Telegrams forwarded by Land Line.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th April 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	3	12 p m	2	6
Teheran	27	2	35 p m	0	21
Suez	27	2	50 p m	0	17

KING EDWARD AT CINTRA.

A PORTUGUESE PARADISE.

Although Southey, living during most of his life in the Lakeland of England, knew something of mountain and sylvan beauty, he was so enraptured with Cintra that he describes it as the most blessed spot in the habitable globe. No visitor to Cintra's glorious Eden has ever accused the poet of extravagance in that ascription.

Cintra is the climacteric of attraction in a land so lovely that even Alemtejo, the tamest of its provinces, is full of charms, especially when its barren tracts are sheeted with ericas in bloom. Much of the beauty of Portugal lies in startling contrasts between bare uplands and sudden outbursts of overwhelming fertility and fruitfulness. The gorgeous exuberance of magnolias, blazing in long avenues leading up to old-fashioned quintas, is a vivid prelude to vast bowers of trailing vines. That strip of Europe is the favourite of the sun, and Cintra is perhaps its fairest gem.

All the natural and artificial fascinations of the little Iberian kingdom seem to be represented in this exquisite spot. Nature here acts as if eager to give the spectator a synopsis of the charms distributed through the rest of the land in the red and green mountains of Cervilha, the orange groves of Setubal, the forests of Leiria, the crags of Mattozinhos, the sands of Leca, and the olive groves of the Douro valley.

Cintra clasps to itself all the Lusitanian attributes which make the country so impressive with the indefinable medley of wild and rugged aspect and soft lines that melt down the whole sun-bathed landscape into a dream of artistic perfection. From the Atlantic you catch sight of the pinnacled glories of Cintra, towering high above Lisbon. The town itself, with its red-roofed streets, is sheltered between the sombre grey rocks and the ocean, but two splendid palaces grace the scene with the dignity of quaint and picturesque architecture. One of these rises abruptly from the very midst of the dwellings, dominating them in lordly massiveness. The other is the very crown of Lusitania. This edifice stands superbly on one of the summits of the granite serrated ridge that looks down on the matchless fairy land beneath.

What a scene of perennial beauty in its fairest phases! In that environment geraniums grow as veritable trees. The air is heavy with the fragrance poured forth from a natural floral laboratory of the most delicate perfumes. Orange blossoms, tuberoses, magnolias, and callas bloom riotously among the frowning piled up boulders of the mountain scala. In the woods of pines, cork trees, cypresses and oaks the nightingales hold their matinees. At the foot of all is the everlasting carpet of fern and heather. And as Cintra is only fifteen miles from Lisbon, this elysium is the darling resort of the people of the capital on Sundays and holidays.

The road to Cintra is not altogether attractive in the first stage. After the typical breakfast in which the staple commodity is almost sure to be fish-cakes cooked in olive oil the tourist may for half an hour feel that the shadeless terracotta-tinted fields of the plain round the metropolis are oppressively void of attraction. But presently out of that hotbed he abruptly enters the vast natural garden of Estremadura formed by the whole district around Cintra. The most conspicuous artificial feature in the intermediate landscape is the great aqueduct which brings Lisbon its delicious water supply from the granite sierra. The grand old Lower Palace, situated in the town is now the home of the Dowager Queen Pia. This edifice is a perfect specimen of the old Mauritanian architecture. It was built by a Moorish king. All the details are superb.

Two singular apartments are the chief show-places in this Cintra Moresque Palace. One is the Hall of Magpies. All over the vaulting of this room magpies are painted each accompanied by a rose, and each holding in its beak a scroll with the inscription "Por bem!" That little phrase simply signifies, "For good," and a legend relates that King John I. was once detected by his Queen in the very act of kissing one of her maids of honour and giving her a rose. His Majesty assured his consort that the incident was purely platonic, and he ordered the hall to be decorated as it is seen to-day. The Hall of Shields is the headquarters of Portuguese chivalry and heraldry, for it contains on its ceiling the escutcheons of all the noblest families of the nation. Those whose armorial bearings are missing in this symbolic Valhalla cannot claim to trace their origin to the aristocracy of the golden era of Lusitanian history.

The Palace on the soaring height is, of course, the main attraction of Cintra. This is more modern than the Moorish building below, but it is magnificently mediæval in style, and every scene speaks of the old feudal times. It is perched on the noble crags 1,790 feet above the sea-level. Some visitors claim that the view is the noblest to be enjoyed anywhere in Europe. I have stood gazing with wonder at the panorama which unfolds to the eye from the Acrocorinthus, in Greece, and have seen what nature can show from the Kongen's Udsigt, on the way through the Scandinavian mountains. It is difficult to imagine that any prospect can excel those visions in Greece and Norway: but Cintra runs them close. The King and Queen of Portugal generously leave the magnificent gardens and woods around their elevated castle open for public enjoyment. The way of access is by a long and circuitous road up to the massive gates with the portcullis and the drawbridge.

The picture is perfect. Far away among the hills, with their incredible purple, glisten the white roads like alabaster serpents. The sunbeams flash on the snow-white houses that fleck the deep green of the ilex woods. Of a brighter green in the autumn is the vast maize patch that lies on a plain here and there like some lake. Here and there is an old hamlet coloured in a quaint lurid mixture of gamboge and crimson. You look away from the romantic landscape to the blue Atlantic, sleeping on a calm day under the hyacinthine vault. The brown lateen sails show where the fishermen are traveling, and tramp steamers are seen approaching the coast, laden with bacalhao, as the Iberians call the dried codfish from Newfoundland, of which they consume so much, especially in Lent and on fast-days. As you come down again you pass people who are as fascinating as their surroundings. Bare-legged women, wearing black toreador hat of felt, stupendous gold earrings, white blouses, and a gorgeous silk handkerchief under the hat and over the shoulders, come singing or laughing as they carry heavy loads on their heads, balancing them with perfect grace. Men with flashing black eyes and half-gypsy yellow faces respond to the laughter, for this is a light-hearted race of honest and willing toilers.

I have noted that travelled Americans never fail to note the striking resemblance of Portugal to California. The country bears the same relation to the map of Europe that California does to the United States. It is long and comparatively narrow, and stretches down the Eastern Atlantic seaboard as the Golden State stretches along the Eastern Pacific. Portugal, moreover, like California, is a land of fruit and flowers—flowers all the year round and fruit from January to December likewise. Here flourish the orange and the lemon, the olive and loquat, the almond and the walnut, the grape and the melon; while all deciduous fruits—peaches, apricots, prunes, and cherris—reach their highest perfection in this favoured territory. Roses climb over every humble door, as in California, and add heliotropes geraniums, and callas are considered almost as weeds that need to be exterminated. And all this exuberance you will find in fullest evidence at Cintra the incomparable. W. D.

C. S. I. AND C. S. I.

W. H. J. writes to the "Madras Mail." some years ago, to Bangalore there came a man who obtained an appointment under the local Municipality. He called at the Residency on business one day and formally sent in his card inscribed with his name and "C. S. I." Now it happened that the British Resident of those days enjoyed the distinction of the Companionship of the Order, and he had reason to believe that to no other man in the place was it given to append the initials of that Order to his name. The "C. S. I." on the card therefore interested him considerably and induced him to rush to the steps of the Residency to receive the distinguished caller. He shook hands cordially, and conducting him to the general reception room entered upon sundry conventionalities of conversation which culminated in an enquiry, most delicately put as to the age and other circumstances of the honour enjoyed by his visitor. After much confusion, his visitor innocently replied that he was not a Companion of the Order, but a mere Chief Sanitary Inspector, directed by the Municipal President to inspect the sanitary state of the Residency stables Tableau! "Oh, is that it," exclaimed the real "C. S. I." here "quishai, take the Inspector round to the stables." The story used to be told with great gusto at the time. But then I have known a "Company Serjeant Instructor" arrogate the magical letters to his patronymic!

In a recent essay on Charlotte Bronte, Mr. Chesterton remarked that "the truly glorious gossips of literature, like Mr. Augustine Birrell and Mr. Andrew Lang, never tire of collecting all the glimpses and anecdotes, and sermons and sidelights, and sticks and straws which will go to make a Bronte Museum." Mr. Lang in the "Pilot" asks what in the world he has done to deserve this, and in characteristic Langese goes on to show that the Brontes do not interest him excessively, and that about them he is not anxious to collect sermons and sidelights. Mr. Lang thinks the Brontes were unhappy, thwarted, "thrawn" young women of genius.

ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE MACEDONIAN OUTLOOK.

The Speaker took the Chair in the House of Commons on Wednesday, April 8, at five minutes past two.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Balfour moved that the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, April 21. On this motion Mr. G. Bowles called attention to the commercial aspects of Baghdad Railway and controverted the statement of the Prime Minister yesterday that it was not a German project. The railway, he said, was German in its inception and it was still German. As a commercial enterprise it was unlikely to give any return. The effect only of its construction would be to increase Turkish taxationand to add to the trade dues which were now largely paid by British traders. He avoided the political aspects of the case, and, treating it commercially, he thought the project was one to which the Government should give no encouragement. The British shipping trade with Turkey was decreasing and the German shipping trade was increasing. Nothing should be done to increase the disparity. The line would cost twenty millions to build. One million annually would be required to pay interest on capital, and the line, when completed, would ruin two British railways—the Bosphorus and the Smyrna lines.

Mr. Balfour said he had fully answered this question in his reply to the honourable member. The answer was circulated with the papers this morning, and he thought the honourable member should not misinterpret the answer at every turn of his speech.

Mr. Bowles denied that he had misrepresented the Prime Minister's reply upon which he continued his comments, and he urged the Government not to give any countenance to the project or induce British capitalists to have anything to do with it.

Sir C. Dilke said it was impossible for this country to oppose the introduction or extension of railways that would be of commercial advantage to this country and others. He was surprised that this line was not made fifty years ago, and he deprecated the pursuance of any dog-in-the-manger policy in relation to it. The answer of the Government he regarded as most reassuring, and he hoped the Government would take adequate precautions for the protection of British trade. Any increase in Turkish customs would be mainly paid by British traders. He also hoped that the Government would see that the monopoly of trade that we possessed in the Persian Gulf was maintained, and would not tolerate the intervention of any foreign Power. There was reason for watchfulness but not for alarm.

THE BALKAN DANGER.

Lord E Fitzmaurice hoped the present position of affairs in Macedonia was receiving the closest attention of the Government, as things were travelling very fast in that region.

Mr. Balfour replied, and acknowledged that the condition of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula was acute. Never at any time had the position of the Christian population there been other than a matter of pre-occupation, sometimes of grave anxiety on the part of European statement. The noble lord who last spoke had painted in very dark colours a picture of the condition of things in the region. The noble lord had not exaggerated the dreadful condition of things that prevailed in Macedonia. The noble lord asked if the attention of the Foreign Office had been directed to the matter. It had of course been necessary a cause of grave anxiety to the Government. As the House was aware, there was a wide difference between the condition of things now and when the noble lord went to Eastern Roumelia some years ago. The new order of things was this: That Russia and Austria were working cordially to do what could be done to improve things and to introduce those changes which, in the absence of a wellbalanced Constitution, would make Christians of all denominations and people of all nationalities peaceful and prosperous. These two Powers were most primarily and directly interested in the Balkan Peninsula. He feared that what could not be done by their honest and cordial co-operation could not be done at all. His Majesty's Government would use all their influence and all the resources at their command in the same direction. All the signatories to the Treaty of Berlin, anxious as they were to put an end to the present state of affairs, could not immediately provide any thoroughly satisfactory medicament for the sore disease that affected that part of the Turkish Empire.

As regards the Baghdad Railway the matter was under consideration, and was not fit for full and complete treatment in the House. Whatever course English financiers took, this great undertaking would be entered upon. We might, of course, disturb and hinder its progress, but it would be carried on. Therefore the point on which the Government would ultimately have to decide was whether it was or was not desirable that railway connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf should be partly constructed by British capital in order to secure that British interests should be as great as those of other nationalities. The Government would carefully watch the question of increased duties in Turkey.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the British Ambassador in Constantinople had made representations to the Sultan regarding Macedonia, and whether he had obtained any satisfactory assurances.

THE MOHORRUM IN LONDON.

DESCRIBED AS 'HOBSON-JOBSON."

This is how the "Daily Express" describes the celebration of the Mohorrum by the Mahomedan Lascars of the P. and O. Boats in the Albert Docks on April 9th:—

The weird rites of a Mohammedan festival woke the echoes of dockland for miles yesterday when the lascar sailors of the steamers Arcadia, India, Ceylon, Sunda, and Somali assembled in force to commemorate the sufferings and death of Hassan and Hussein, the famous nephews of the Prophet.

Among the dockside cockneys the festival is known as "Hobson-Jobson," which is Mr. Tommy Atkin's nearest equivalent to the ceaseless cry of the feasters. "Ya Hassan! Ya Hussain!"

Shortly after sunrise dusky forms clad in fancy dresses of flaming hues gathered on the long quay of the Albert Dock.

One swarthy Mahomedan had fastened a large cardboard model of a ship round his body, his legs protruding from its keel. A score of others bore tinsel-bound poles, surmounted by crescents, boats, fishes and other more mysterious devices glittering with gilt and tinsel. Others carried flags inscribed with texts from the Koran and others again extracted deafening but rhythmic music from tom-toms beaten with their thumbs.

Some represented trades, and some soldiers, others were garbed as priests in many-coloured robes, with flowing white hair.

But the crowning glory of "Hobson-Jobson" was a cardboard model of a mosque, about ten feet in height, borne aloft by four stalwarts. It was a perfect blaze of red, blue, purple, orange, green, silver, and gold.

All day long the gay cemdany moved in noisy procession up and down the quays, followed by a wondering crowd and escorted by a special contingent of police, and at sunset the feasters marched to the deckhead, where, according to custom, they floated the gleaming mosque in the river.

ADDITIONS TO THE CUNARD AGREEMENT.

The Government had hoped to submit the full agreement with the Cunard Company to Parliament before the Easter recess, but it is understood that several points remain to be dealt with, and that the agreement will not be laid before the House until after the holidays. We are informed that the delay is not caused by any differences of opinion between the Government and the company, but on account of the numerous questions that have arisen. It is stated that some important clauses have been added since the temporary arrangement was completed.

At the annual meeting of the Cunard Company at Liverpool Lord Inverclyde said the essence of the agreement with the Government was that the company would remain purely British as to shareholders, ships, board, officials, employes, management, and control in every respect. The Cunard Company had not yet placed the contract for the two new fast steamers. The board desired to give the utmost consideration to every point before definitely placing orders. Replying to a question, Lord Inverclyde said there had been no hesitation whatever on the part of the shipbuilders they had approached in regard to contracts for the new steamers. The report declaring a 4 per cent. dividend was adopted.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DURING the coming summer the "Cape to Cairo" Railway, which already extends a hundred miles north of Buluwayo, will reach the great Victoria Falls on the Zambesi, in the centre of Rhodesia. The falls are about a mile in width, the water drops 400 feet, and when the river is full the force which runs to waste is estimated at 35,000,000 of horse-power, or five times that of Niagara. Five great columns of smoke rise from the chasm into which the water drops, so high that they can be seen ten miles away, and the roar of the falls can be heard at that distance. In the shadow of these watery clouds there is a never-ending rain, and great evergreens cluster on the rugged basaltic rocks, their leaves being always wet. The falls have been visited by Sir Charles Metcalfe, one of the consulting engineers of the Chartered Company, and "Cassier's Magazine" for April contains an illustrated article on the uses to which this enormous store of energy will be put. A bridge 500 feet long will be thrown across the river below the falls, and it will be 400 feet above the water. A considerable town will certainly spring up on the spot.

Few people have any idea of the way in which the power of utilising great waterfalls has developed within the half-dozen years. It is not merely a question of the limitless production of power, though fifty thousand horse-power drawn from Niagara keeps profitably employed half a million people. The chief benefit to mankind of these enormous stores of energy is the facility with which almost inconceivable heat can be produced. Two thousand degrees centigrade is the utmost limit to be attained by fuel, and even this is only reached by a tremendous supply of air, which would burn most substances up altogether. But in the electric furnace no air enters, and the heat theoretically to be attained is 18,000 degrees or twice the heat of the sun!

What can be done when we can subject materials to heat such as that out of which the old earth emerged thousands of ages ago is only just beginning to be known. For instance, aluminium, owing to its lightness and the fact that it does not tarnish, is one of the most useful of metals. A few years ago it was so dear as to be merely a curiosity, worth rather more than its weight in silver. And yet it is the basis of clay, and London stands upon millions of tons of it. The difficulty was to separate the metal from the clay. The electric furnace renders this quite easy. The clay is warmed up rather hotter than anything on earth has been for millions of years, and the aluminium runs out freely. To the manufacturing world cheap aluminium is a priceless boon than there is another substance that used not be extremely dear—the so-called "lead" for lead pencils, "plumbago," or "graphite." The mines of this mineral in Cumberland have long been worked out, and quantities of it are imported from Ceylon. But you have only to turn a heap of coke into the electric furnace, and "graphite" can be made in any quantity, ridiculously cheap. The artificial graphite, too, has no mineral impurities or grit, so that it makes a perfectly smooth pencil, far better than that filled with the plumbago of the mines.

Carbide of silicon, also made by the electric furnace, is nearly as hard as diamonds, and immensely useful to gem cutters and manufacturing jewellers. It is made from sand, sawdust, and salt. Nitrates, which were rapidly becoming so scarce that the world's food supply seemed in danger, can now be electrically manufactured from the boundless nitrogen of the air; and chlorine for bleaching and caustic soda for soap can be separated from the brine of the ocean. The ventilation of mines, where mineral dust was so fatal to the miner, is done cheaply and effectively by electric power. But its chief use is the production from the commonest substances of materials formerly enormously costly. Clay, coke, sea-water, air, and sand are transmuted into materials of immense value to the comfort and happiness of mankind. There is no doubt that in the heart of Africa this great waterfall will shortly be pouring forth vast stores of wealth, and will be the centre of one of the most important manufacturing districts of the world—not a smoky black country but a sunny land of plenty, where industry will not disfigure, but cover the primeval rocks with fruit and smiling harvests.

Sir Oliver Lodge writes to "Nature" suggesting a ridiculously simple explanation of the latest scientific marvel, the continued emission of heat by radium. He points out that Professor Rutherford discovered that radium emits "massive, positively-charged particles, which are probably atoms," at an enormous velocity. These atoms are not at all of a penetrating kind, and "would most of them be stopped by a small thickness of air." So that he concludes that the heat of the radium may be accounted for by the striking of the heavy atoms against the air as they come out. Even if a million atoms were discharged every second, he points out they would only weigh a twentieth of a milligram per century. A million atoms a second sounds a lot, but it would take six thousand years to make the weight of a penny postage stamp. So that the radium, on this theory, can keep itself warm by shooting out atoms without visibly wasting away.

The great difficulty in the way of wireless telegraphy is the problem of preventing messages sent from different stations from interfering with each other, and of preventing them from being tapped by unauthorised receivers. The Illustrated Scientific News describes some experiments by Professor Fleming, at the Poldhu station of the Marconi Company, which are said to make it clear that the messages do not interfere with each other, the receiver only taking notice of the transmitter to which it is specially tuned. Two sets of sealed messages were sent off simultaneously from neighbouring installations, and not the slightest interference was noted. While one installation was sending out into the ether the words Financial situation in New York is to be suspected. I advise you to close your account the other said: The crop is expected to be about the average. Strongly advise you to sell immediately. Although both sets of vibrations were filling the space for miles round at the same time they did not interfere with each other. Thus it is settled that simultaneous messages can be sent across each other or side by side. The possibility remains that a clever person with an instrument tuned exactly to the pitch of the receiver might tap a message but of course this is only the kind of risk everyone runs who has a safe and knows that possibly some burglar may have a duplicate key.

Every year with the opening of the racing season the "winner" yeller wakes from hiswinter torpor and makes day and night hideous with howls like those of a banshee. The police have both issued orders to deal with this nuisance, but they are fenced about with such absurd regulations that they are of no use. What is wanted is for the police to have power forthwith to arrest any newsmonger who shouts. The London County Council has just increased its rate. It is only fair that it should do something to urge upon the Home Office that the police should be enabled to control a nuisance which has become perfectly unbearable.

It is odd to say the least of it, that it should have been left to the beginning of the twentieth century for an authoritative statement to be made concerning the colour of negro babies. Yet we remember to have witnessed several discussions on this topic which, if practically insignificant, is nevertheless a detail of natural history worth clearing up. We have it on what appears to be good authority that at birth the offspring of coloured parents are of the same colour as Europeans, but that within two or three days the skin turns of a lilac hue. Ten days later the tint merges into a light chestnut shade, and it is only at the expiration of three or four months that the skin becomes really black. This sequence of events give point to the story of the negro father who, on observing the suspiciously light colour of his putative offspring, muttered that there would be trouble in his family unless the baby became darker.

The Committee of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in issuing their fourth annual report comment upon the steady progress the institution has made during the past year, it having accomplished a large amount of work, which, it was hoped, would eventually help to improve the conditions of life for all those who live in tropical countries. The chief alteration in the committee has been the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland as vicechairman of the school, and Mr. Henry Fernie has also joined on behalf of the Liverpool Shipowners Association. Mention is made, too, of the clinical work at the Royal Southern Hospital, where cases have been carefully studied, important methods for detecting the parasites of malaria and other diseases elaborated. In an exceedingly concise report we note the Committee modestly refrain from putting forward the very valuable research work which is constantly going on in Liverpool, or of referring to the heavy labours entailed in the teaching of students. The mass of correspondence also, much of which is of a delicate and technical nature, and which comes from all parts of the globe entails a vast amount of personal work, which falls on the staff, but to which no reference is made in the report.

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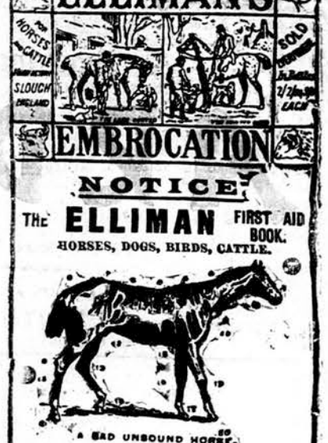

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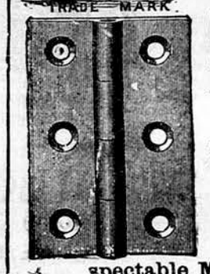
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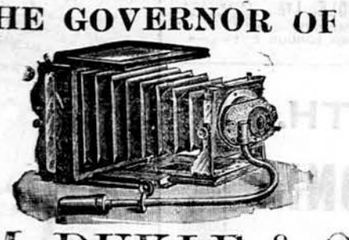

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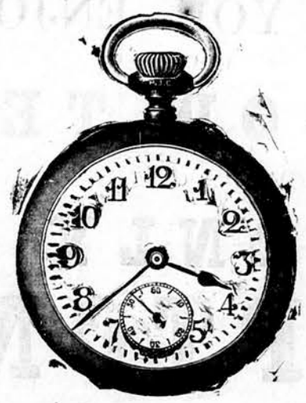

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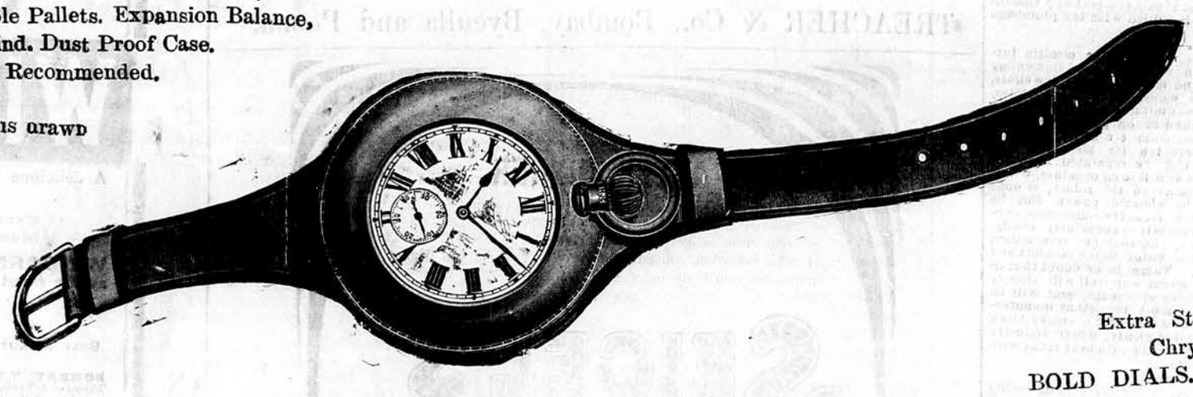

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
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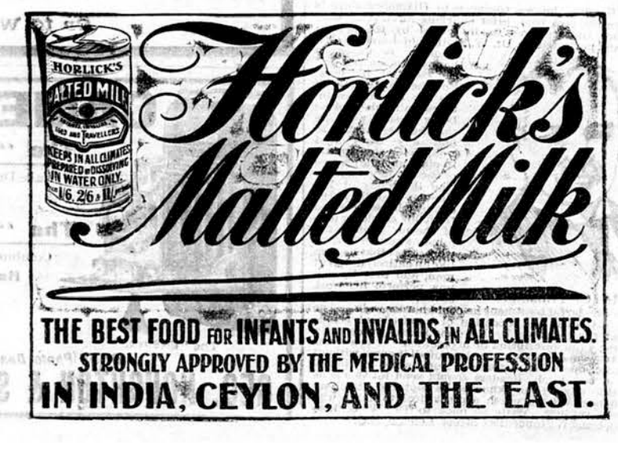

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